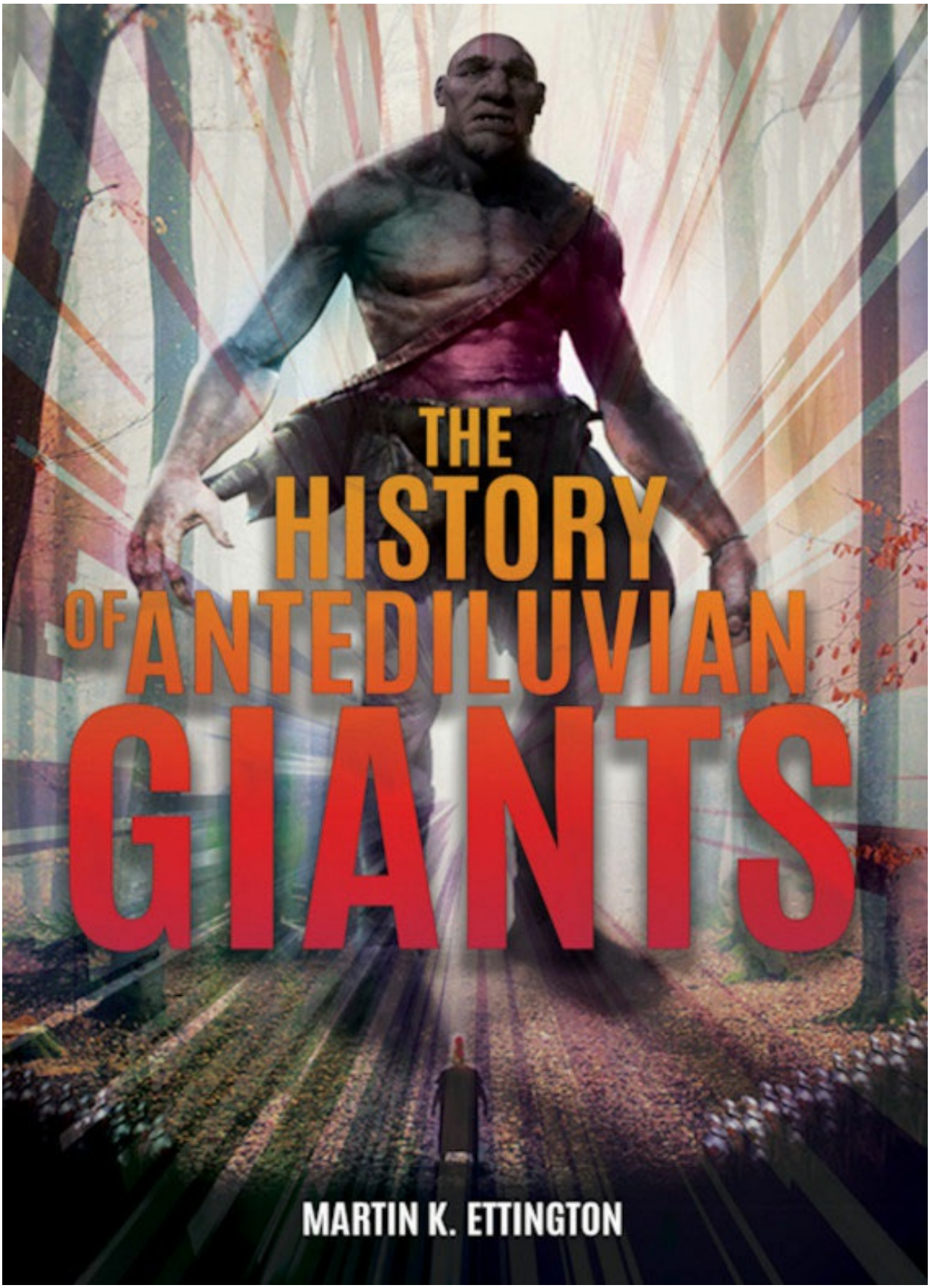
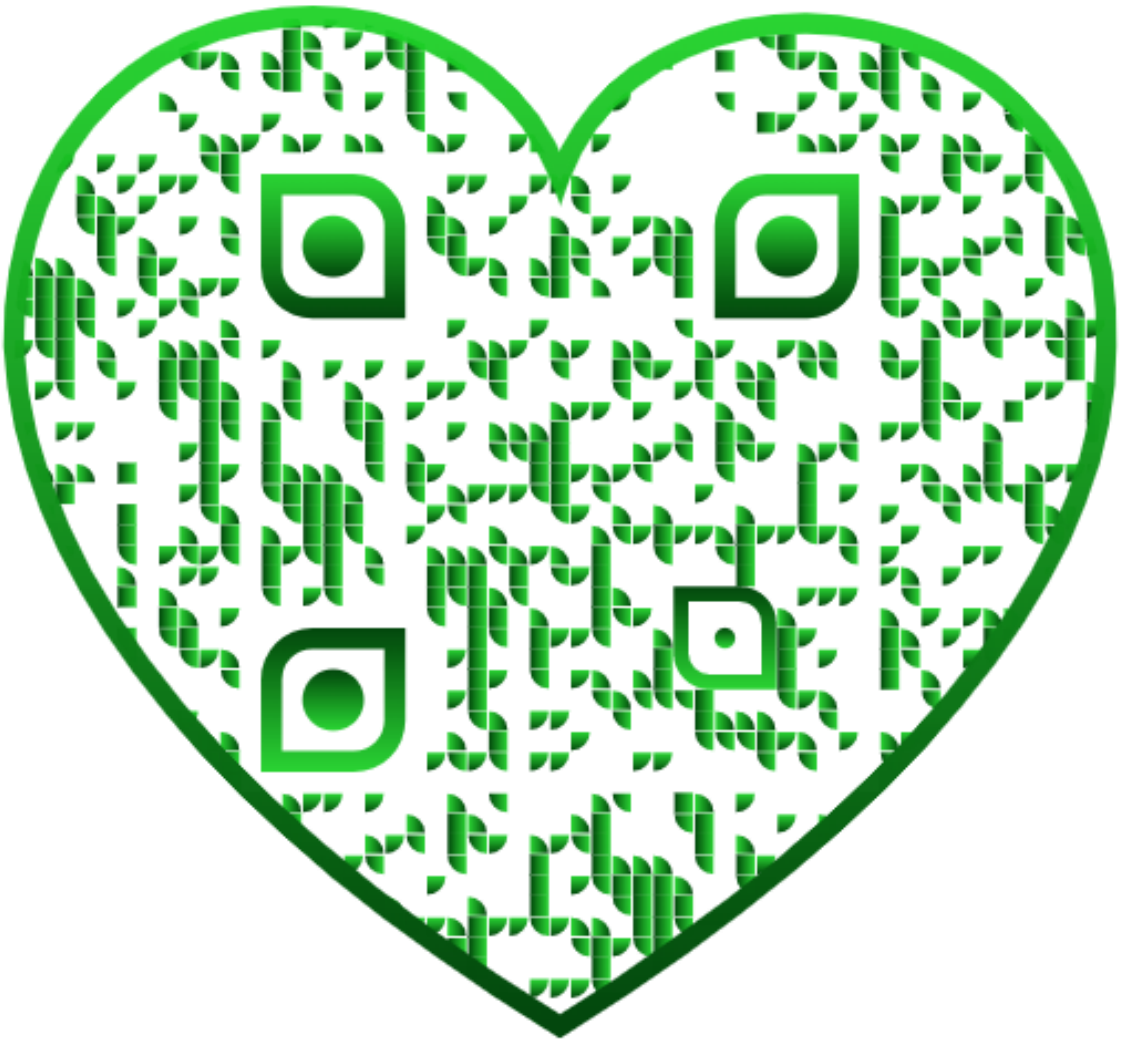

THE
HISTORY
OF ANTEDILUVIAN
GIANTS
MARTIN K. ETTINGTON



The History of Antediluvian Giants

Giants have existed on the Earth for most of Earth's history. We are talking about going back hundreds of millions of years. There were also many giants on Earth in historical times when human civilization existed.

There are even credible stories of Giants existing on Earth in the present era such as one killed by US soldiers in the mountains of Afghanistan.

North America has had many sightings and there are stories of wars with Giants from the American Indians as well stories of cannibalistic giants who were killed by Indians in a cave.

Many historical figures such as King Og and Gilgamesh were also purported to be Giants. Goliath from the Bible may also have been from a tribe of giants at the time.

Giants are much more involved in our history and the building of ancient megalithic structures than we give them credit for. They probably originated from an Alien race.

You should read this book to learn more about this unusual aspect of human and world history.

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1.0 Introduction

In 2019 I wrote several books on ancient civilizations and strange objects. These were the following titles:

Ancient and Prehistoric Civilizations

Ancient and Prehistoric Civilizations-Book Two

Strange Objects Which Should Not Exist

Although it wasn't the theme of any of these books there seemed to be Giant skeletons near these ancient megalithic sites and impressions of their footprints not only thousands, but millions of years old.

I wasn't looking for this synergy, but the more I researched and read, the more I became convinced that Giants existed before homo-sapiens (modern humanity) and played a large part in the development of human civilization.

There is a good argument that Giants were also originally of alien origins. Some chapters in this book will focus on those ideas too.

There is evidence of Giants living on continents all over the world. Many incredible records exist and very strange and huge skeletons have been discovered.

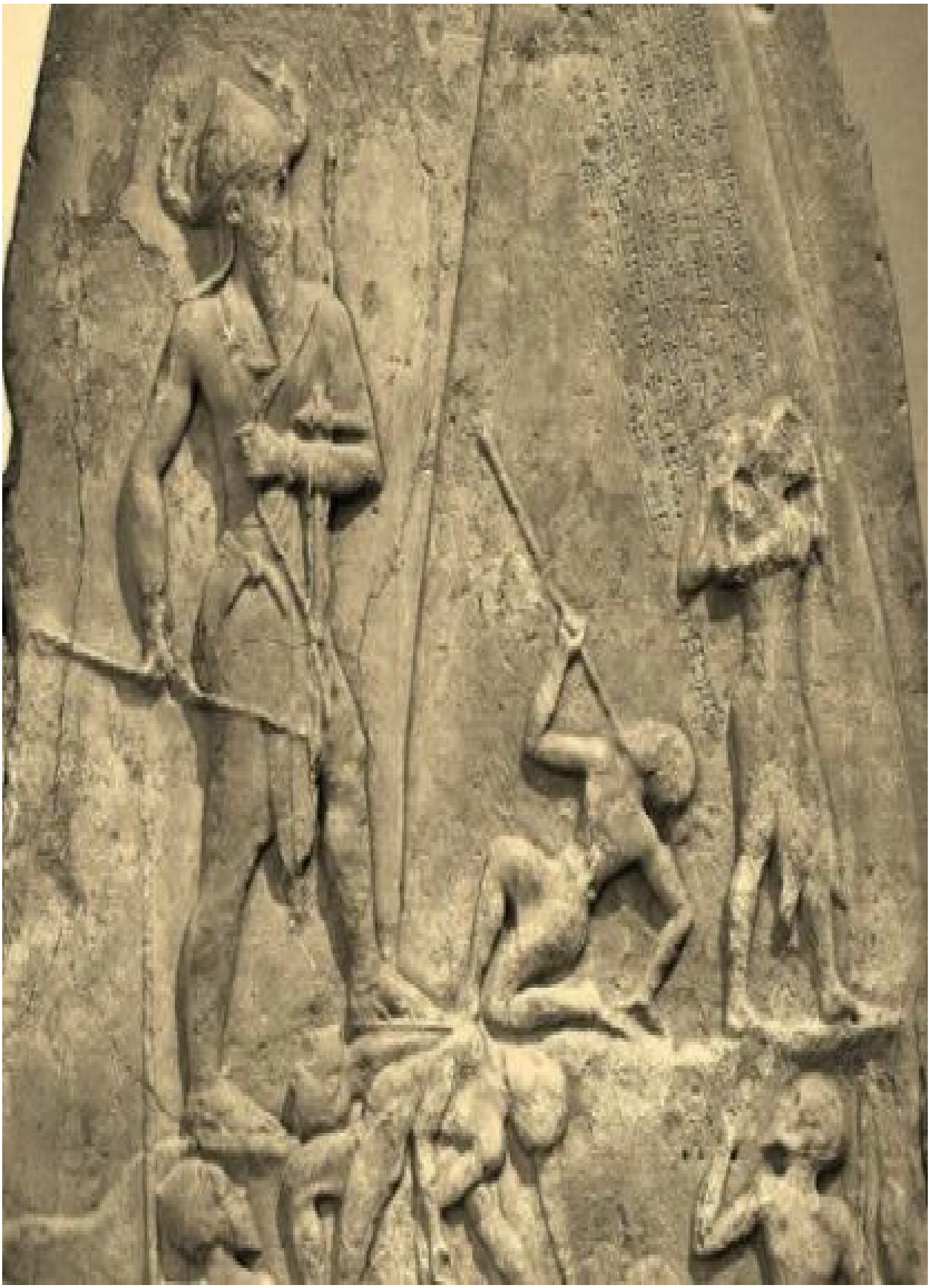
This book is focused on the history of Giants to tie all of this information together and show how they may have been involved in our prehistory. It is a fascinating story.

Read and see what you think of the evidence for Giants and the theories of how they are related to ancient angels or the Annunaki.

2.0 A Giant Race of Men

One of the things we will review is that there are many records and skeletons which have been found in excavations of an ancient race of giants. These giants lived simultaneously with Homo sapiens and might have even been a close branch of the tree of humanity. In those civilizations where Giants may have been involved we will identify them.

Many of those ancient societies may have been started by Giants or had Giants involved as leaders of those civilizations. A good example is King Og who was a real historical personage:



In the Bible read The Book of Numbers, Chapter 21, and Deuteronomy, Chapter 3, which has an account of him:

"Next we turned and headed for the land of Bashan, where King Og and his entire army attacked us at Edrei. But the Lord told me, 'Do not be afraid of him, for I have given you victory over Og and his entire army, and I will give you all his land. Treat him just as you treated King Sihon of the Amorites, who ruled in Heshbon.'

"So the Lord our God handed King OG and all his people over to us, and we killed them all. Not a single person survived. We conquered all sixty of his towns—the entire Argob region in his kingdom of Bashan. Not a single town escaped our conquest. These towns were all fortified with high walls and barred gates. We also took many unwalled villages at the same time. We completely destroyed the kingdom of Bashan, just as we had destroyed King Sihon of Heshbon. We destroyed all the people in every town we conquered—men, women, and children alike. But we kept all the livestock for ourselves and took plunder from all the towns.

"So we took the land of the two Amorite kings east of the Jordan River—all the way from the Arnon Gorge to Mount Hermon. (Mount Hermon is called Sirion by the Sidonians, and the Amorites call it Senir.) We had now conquered all the cities on the plateau and all Gilead and Bashan, as far as the towns of Salecah and Edrei, which were part of Og's kingdom in Bashan. (King Og of Bashan was the last survivor of the giant Rephaites. His bed was made of iron and was more than thirteen feet long and six feet wide. It can still be seen in the Ammonite city of Rabbah.)"

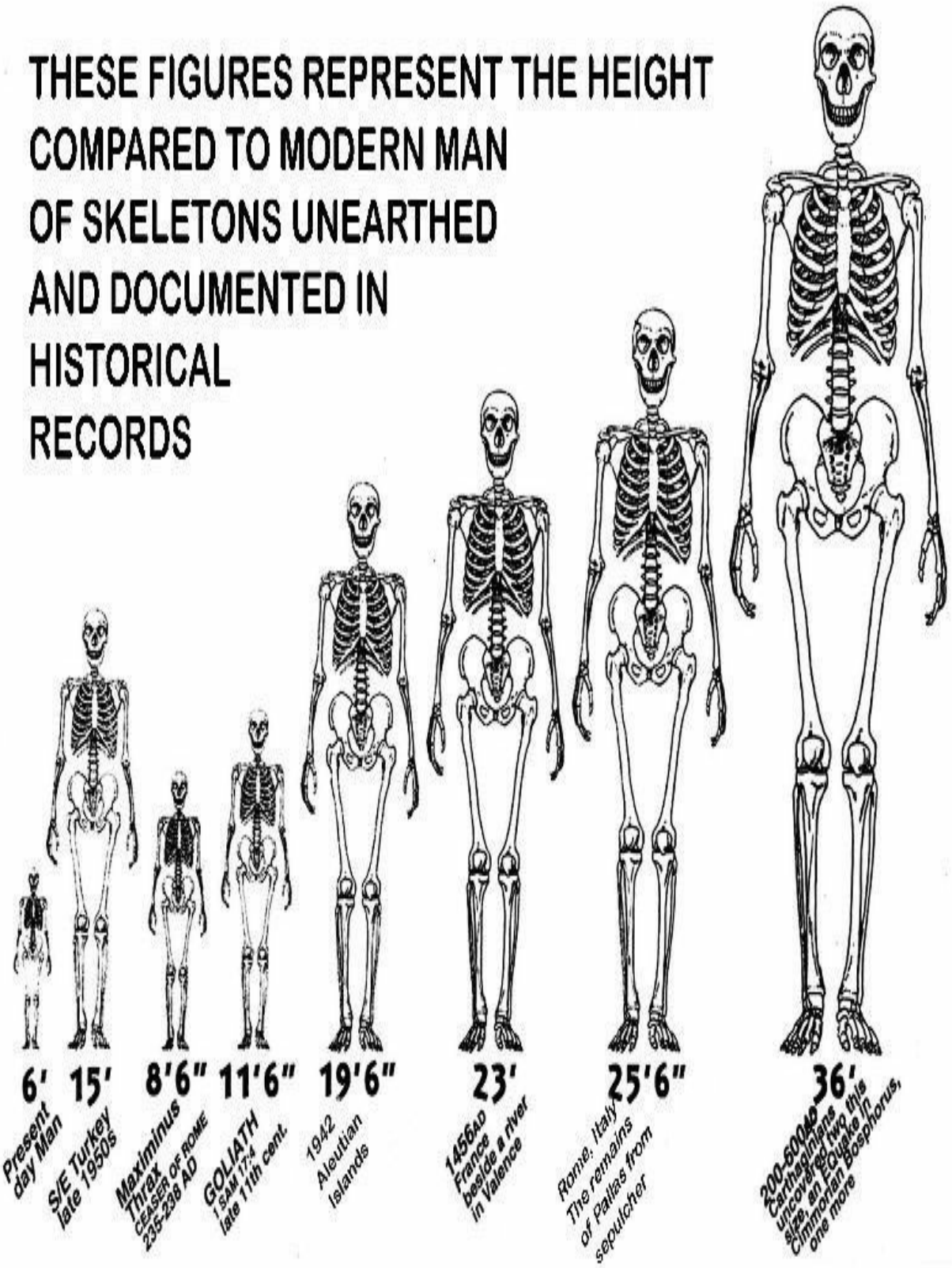
Og's destruction is told in Psalms 135:11 and 136:20 as one of many great victories for the nation of Israel, and the Book of Amos 2:9 may refer to Og as "the Amorite" whose height was like the height of the cedars and whose strength was like that of the oaks.

(Read more about King Og and other ancient rulers later in this book)

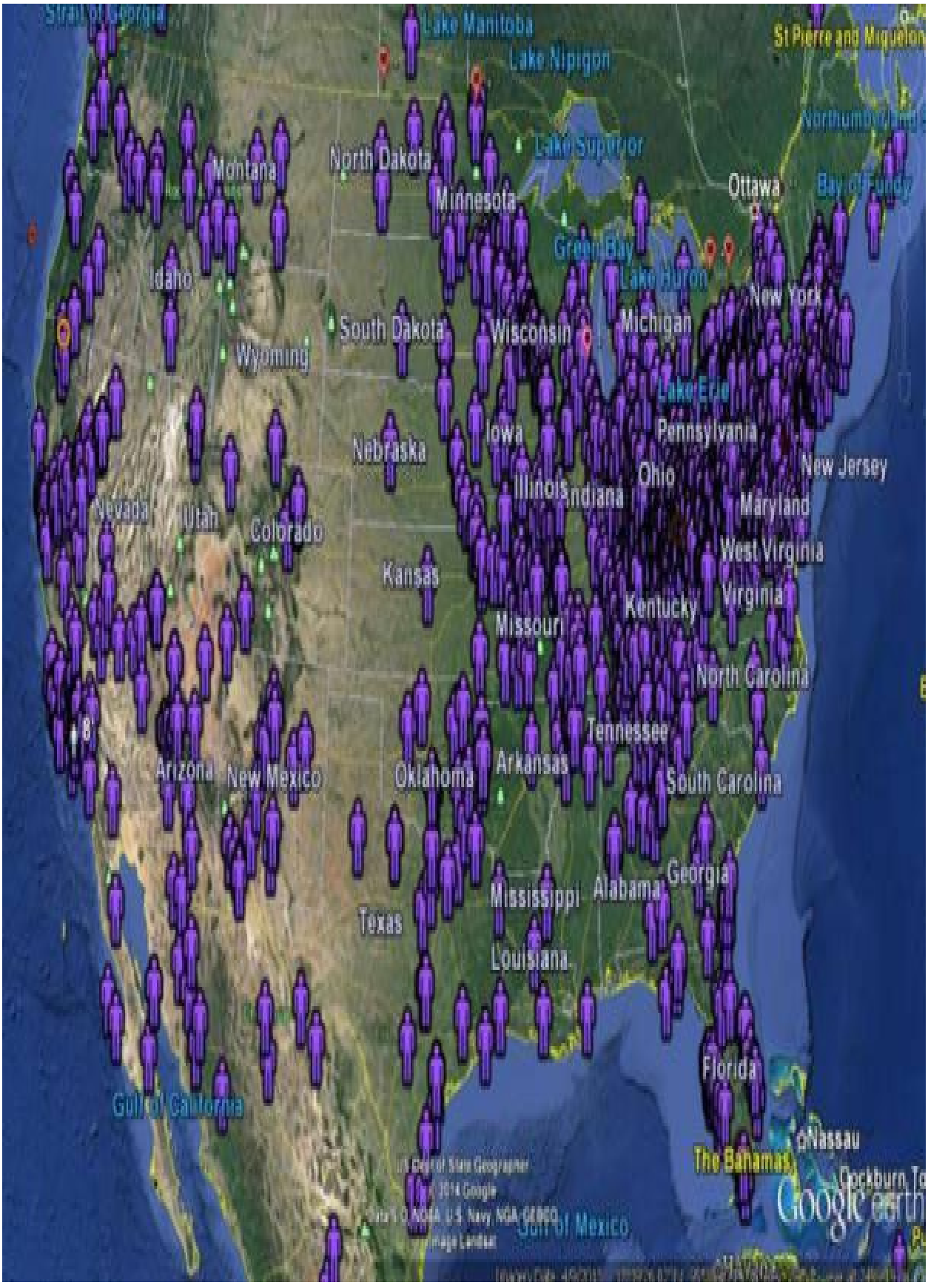
Many Giants found in North America were eight to nine feet tall, had reddish hair, six fingers on each hand, and six toes on each foot. They also had two rows of teeth.

Many other Giants are purported to have lived in ancient civilizations and we will note them as we learn more about these age old societies and cities. Below are some charts showing some of the sizes of giant skeletons found around the world:

THESE FIGURES REPRESENT THE HEIGHT COMPARED TO MODERN MAN OF SKELETONS UNEARTHED AND DOCUMENTED IN HISTORICAL RECORDS



And here is a map of Giant skeletons found just in the United States:

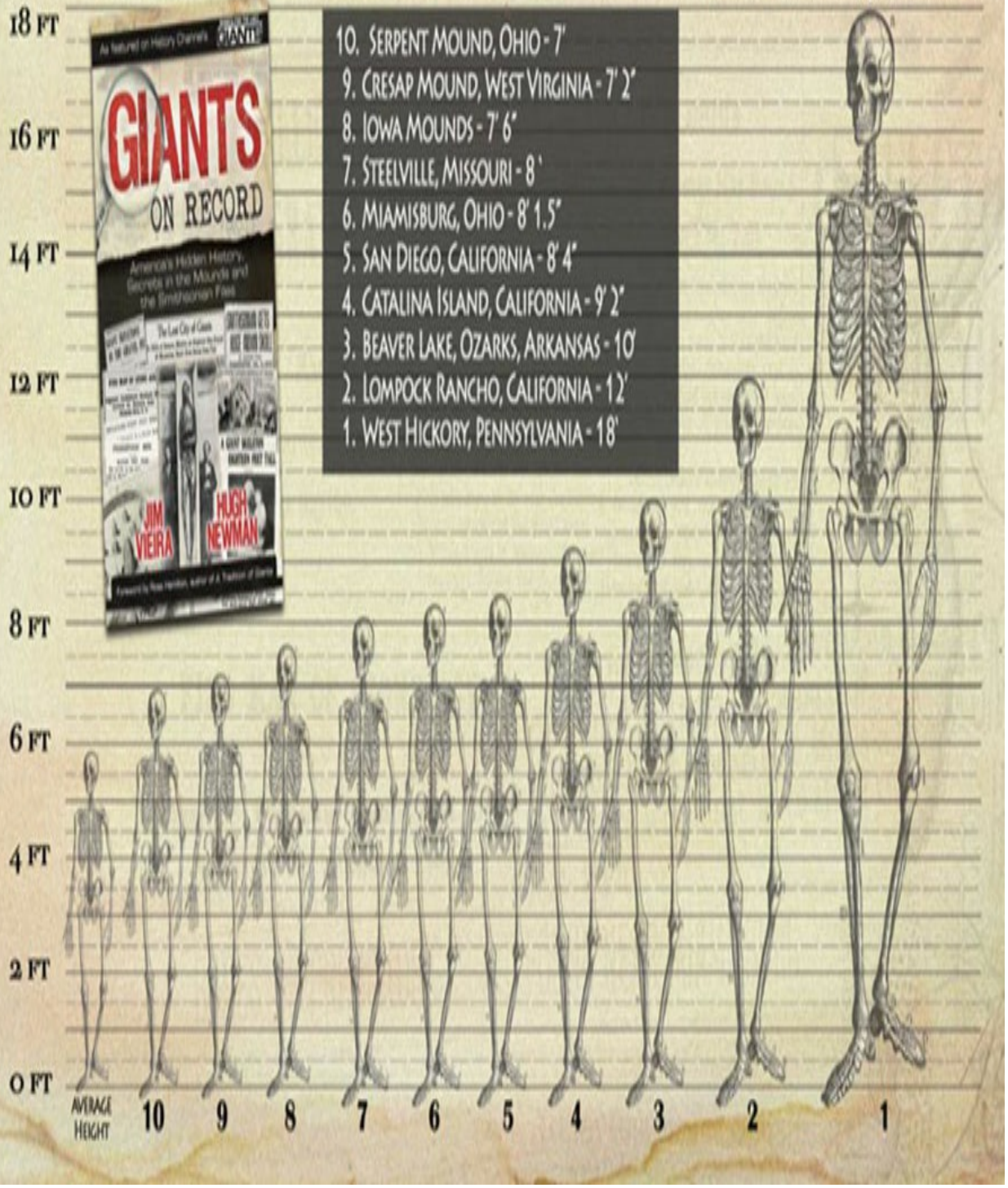

Lake Manitoba
Lake Nipigon
St Pierre and Miquelon
Lake Superior
Montana
North Dakota
Minnesota
Ottawa
Bay of Fundy
Green Bay
Lake Huron
Idaho
New York
South Dakota
Wisconsin
Michigan
Wyoming
Lake Erie
Iowa
Pennsylvania
Nebraska
New Jersey
Illinois
Indiana
Ohio
Nevada
Utah
Colorado
Maryland
West Virginia
Kansas
Virginia
Kentucky
Missouri
North Carolina
Tennessee
Arizona
New Mexico
Oklahoma
Arkansas
South Carolina
Georgia
Alabama
Mississippi
Texas
Louisiana
Florida
Gulf of California
Nassau
The Bahamas
Gulf of Mexico
Google earth

Another chart shows the measurements of many giant skeletons found in the USA and has a key of where they were found.

TOP TEN GIANT DISCOVERIES IN NORTH AMERICA

www.facebook.com/giantsonrecord

10. SERPENT MOUND, OHIO - 7'
9. CRESAP MOUND, WEST VIRGINIA - 7' 2"
8. IOWA MOUNDS - 7' 6"
7. STEELVILLE, MISSOURI - 8'
6. MIAMISBURG, OHIO - 8' 1.5"
5. SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA - 8' 4"
4. CATALINA ISLAND, CALIFORNIA - 9' 2"
3. BEAVER LAKE, OZARKS, ARKANSAS - 10'
2. LOMPOCK RANCHO, CALIFORNIA - 12'
1. WEST HICKORY, PENNSYLVANIA - 18'

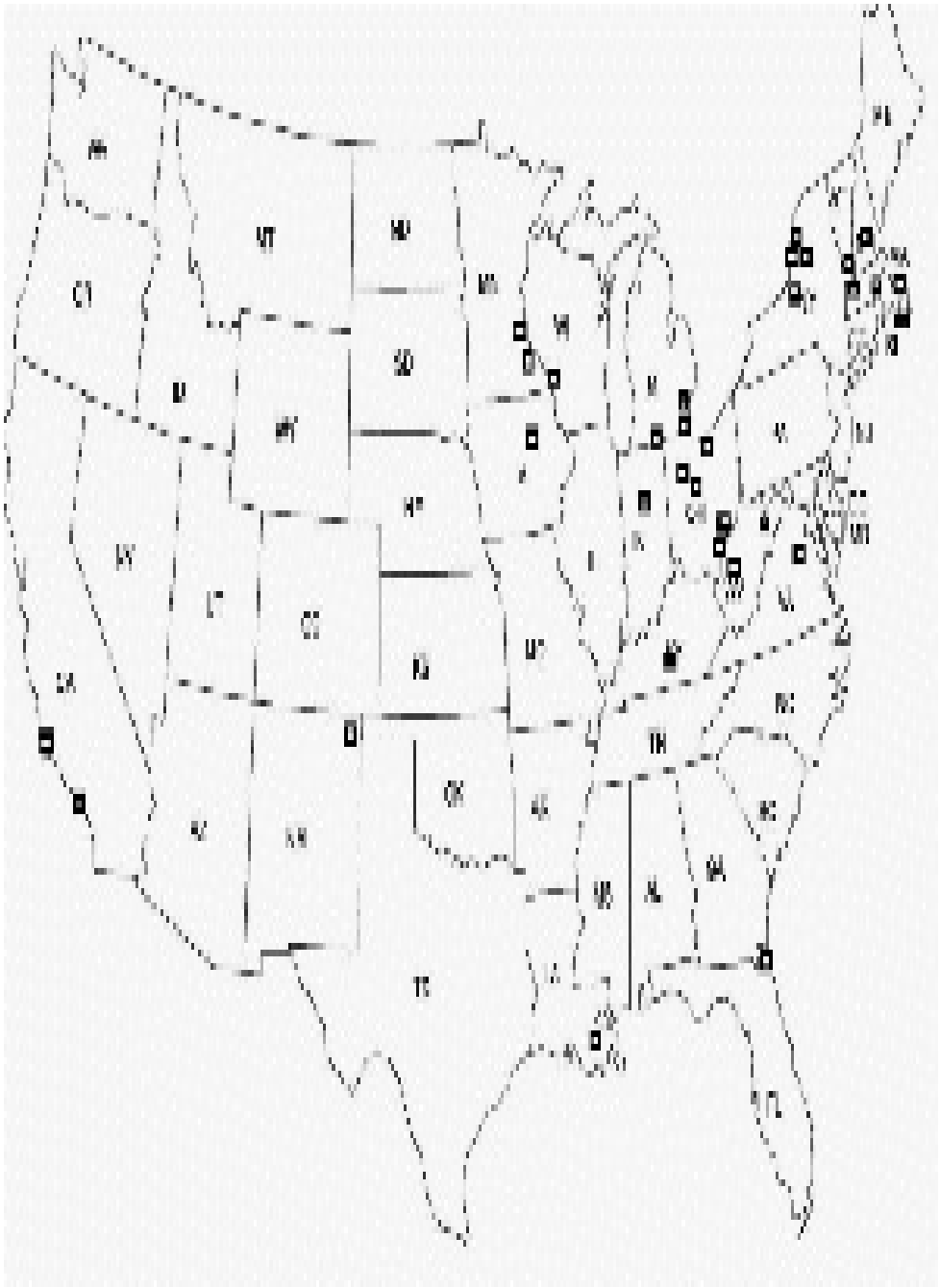


So you can see that finding evidence of Giants is a worldwide phenomenon. We will explore as much as we can of this evidence around the world and ancient evidence of Giants hundreds of millions of years ago.

3.0 Ancient Giants in North America

There are many cases of Giant remains being found in the U.S.A. I'm only doing a sampling of these stories in this book. A good resource of North American Giant information is "The Encyclopedia of Ancient Giants in America" By Zimmerman

Many Reports of Giant remains found said they had double rows of teeth. Here are giant finds in the USA who had these two rows of teeth:



Map shows the locations of giant skeletons with double rows of teeth. The finds correlates with migrations of the Muritime Archaic moving from the coastal regions into the Great Lakes and Ohio Valley.

3.1 New England Giants

Vieira uncovered old reports in New England of giant skeletons unearthed from these mounds, often with two rows of teeth and jaws that could fit over the head of a normal-sized human. The skeletons ranged in length from 7 to 10 feet tall. While this may sound ridiculous at first glance, it was not an isolated incident and is supported by reports from reputable news sources of the time.

3.2 Giants of the Maritime Archaic Maine

A large shell mound off the coast of Maine along the Damariscotta River. Hancock County A History of Swan's Island, Maine, 1898 At that part of the island called the "North" when the first settlers came there were five different places plainly seen where the Indians that their "set-downs" or villages. There was another at the Middle Head, one in the Reed field near the eastern shore, and several around Old Harbor. In these ancient shell heaps have been found, by men of our present day, flint arrow heads and hatchets which must have taken much skill and patience in making. These must have been their implements used in hunting and perhaps in warfare. The promontory where the light-house stands, near the entrance to Old Harbor, is called Hocomock, a name given to it by the Indians long before the white men came.

It may have been their name for this locality. Near to Hocomock Head is appoint of land extending into the harbor, called Burying Point. A large number of Indian skeletons were unearthed by the plow. They were found most plenty near the Middle Head and near the "Carrying-Place", which places were their burying-grounds. The skeletons were found just beneath the turf and were of large size, showing a race of much larger stature than the

Indian of today. This tribe made irregular visits to the island for many years after the white settlers came, but of late,

Kennebec County

History of Monmouth and Wales, 1894 Although the eastern Aborigines usually had special grounds where the bodies of their dead warriors were interred, it is by no means an uncommon occurrence to find one isolated from, his fellows — perhaps on account of some misdemeanor or crime; perhaps as a mark of respect, as to a chief. Not many years ago, a massive Indian skeleton was exhumed at East Monmouth, about half way between the house now owned by Mr. Frank Jones and the schoolhouse. James Nichols was the fortunate discoverer. He was shoveling sand from a bank beside the road, when the blade of his shovel struck the collar bone of the skeleton. By proceeding carefully, the entire frame was unearthed. It proved to be that of a giant, measuring almost seven feet and a half in height. The skull is said to have been as large as a common iron tea-kettle. The body was buried with its feet toward the rising sun; and a complete outfit of implements of warfare, buried at its side, in dictated that it was that of a warrior — perhaps a saga more. The bones remained on the spot for two or three years. Knox County Fort Wayne Journal, Sunday December 2, 1922 Bones Viewed By Scientists Maine Professor Believes Remains Found at Pasadena of Ancient Origin Human skulls and bones uncovered in shell mounds at the Pasadena estates by workmen Friday are thought to be the Indian tribe that roamed in this section of the country hundreds of years before America's discovery by the white men, is the opinion of Prof. Narman Wallace Lermond, curator and librarian of the Knox Academy of Art and Science, Thomaston, Me., who is wintering here. Giant Race Lermon who is also editor of the Maine Naturalist Journal, a monthly periodical, examined the bones in in the down town offices of the Pasadena estates, late Saturday afternoon and in his preliminary inspection volunteered the belief that one of the two skulls in the possession of Jack Taylor was that of a man, over eight feet tall.

Further examination of the bones will be made by the Maine scientist and he believes that considerable data of importance will be gathered within the next week. The bones were in an excellent state of preservation. They were

encased in clay-like receptacle that crumbled to the touch. The skulls, however were solid. The jaws were square and massive, the teeth whole and void of cavities. The cheek bones were high.

3.3 Copper Mining Giants in Michigan

It is estimated that half a billion pounds of copper were mined in tens of thousands of pits on Isle Royale and the Keweenaw Peninsula of Michigan by ancient miners over a period of a thousand years. Carbon dating of wood timbers in the pits has dated the mining to start about 2450 BC and end abruptly at 1200 BC. Officially, no one knows where the Michigan copper went.

All the “ancient copper culture” tools that have been found could have been manufactured from just one of the large boulders.

A placard in London’s British Museum Bronze Age axe exhibit says: “from about 2500 BC, the use of copper, formerly limited to parts of Southern Europe, suddenly swept through the rest of the Continent”. No one seems to know where the copper in Europe came from.

Indian legends tell the mining was done by fair-haired “marine men”. Along with wooden tools, and stone hammers, a walrus-skin bag has been found (Ref.1). A huge copper boulder was found in the bottom of a deep pit raised up on solid oak timbers, still preserved in the anaerobic conditions for more than 3,000 years. Some habitation sites and garden beds have been found and studied (various ref.). It is thought that most of the miners retired to Aztalan (near Madison, Wisconsin) and other locations to the south at the onset of the hard winters on Lake Superior. The mining appears to have ended overnight, as though they had left for the day, and never came back. A petroglyph of one of their sailing ships has been found

A handprint is in the rock below which is much larger than a modern human hand.

Figs.7,8,9 Copper Harbor (Keweenaw) Petroglyphs: Bronze-Age Bird Ship which probably transported miners and copper. It was carved upon a glacier-smoothed small island in the eastern end of Copper Harbor when the water level in Lake Superior was higher. The carver was probably guarding the ship, waiting for it to be loaded. On the following page is the hand of a giant beside the hand of the author. Many giant skeletons (7-8 feet) have been found in early mound burials in the Midwest. Above is a Tanit figure has a bird head. The circle with cross in it, some call a "SunGod" symbol, has been seen on a copper Oxhide ingot. Note also the deeply carved eye, and the bear (white sand in it). The greenish-colored Bronze Age maze petroglyph, one of a pair behind an old mill in Rocky Valley, in the tin mine cliffs between Tintagel and Boscastle in Cornwall, England, is drawn with single lines, like the ship petroglyph and the bear. (Soskin, R., Standing with Stones, Thames & Hudson, New York, 2009).

During this thousand-year period of mining, some of the miners must have explored the continent to the west, as evidenced by strangely large skeletons in a lot of places, such as the red-haired giants who came by boat to Lovelock Cave on Lake Lahontan (Nevada), that were found in 1924 with fishnets and duck decoys. There is “biological tracer” evidence for foot traffic back and forth across the continent, more than three thousand years before the Lewis and Clark Expedition. Huber describes the “remarkable” presence of the shrub Devil’s Club on Blake Point, the northern tip of Isle Royale, and on Passage Island, offshore, and also on small islands around Rock Harbor, on Isle Royale. Its usual habitat is the rainforest gullies of the conifer forests of the Pacific Northwest.

Huber claims it appears nowhere else east of the Rocky Mountains. This plant has giant leaves, with spines underneath, and frightfully spiny woody stems. It has a history of traditional use as a medicine, to treat diabetes, tumors, and tuberculosis, with its effectiveness confirmed by modern studies. It appears likely it was carried in a medicine bag to this remote island in Lake Superior in ancient times, and the places where the Devil’s Club are found are showing us where the miners were using medicines.

3.4 California Remains

L. A. Times, September 3, 1916.

FIND BONES OF GIANT IN A CALIFIORNIA CAVE The discovery of a skull, jawbones and femur of giant proportions by D. L. Gilliland and F. M. Puntenney of Moonpark, in a cavern in one of the canyons of the great Pisgah Grando Rancho just over the Ventura county line, lends color to the belief, long held by residents of that scenic section, that the burying place of a prehistoric race of giants has been found. The find was made under peculiar circumstances, Messrs Gilliland and Puntenney who are officers of the law at Moonpark, were searching for two Mexicans, said to have been connected with robberies at Moonpark and Santa Susana. After scouring the various canyons they came upon a wide cavern deep in the brush and hidden from view by a rugged rampart of rocks.

Seeing that there was an opening in which the fugitives might take shelter, Mr. Puntenney pulled aside the underbrush and peered into the depths. Within he saw the grinning skull of huge size and the great femur that must have formed the thigh bone of a mighty giant. In this vast and silent region are to be seen ancient ruins that still stand in mute testimony of the fact that at some remote period in the history of our sunny Southland a race of giants lived and moved and had their being. And that in these small but fertile valleys, this long forgotten race built their crude homes and practiced the arts of life according to their original lights. The skull, jawbones and femur of the giant's skeleton found by Messrs Gilliland and Puntenney, were brought to Moonpark in an office in that town, where examined by Dr. Philo Hull, who has pronounced them unquestionably those of a human being. The bones are being preserved and are on exhibition, they are attracting a great deal of attention.

3.5 War With The Giants

Prehistoric Men of Kentucky

By Col. Bennett A. Young, 1910 Col. James Moore, of Kentucky, was told by an old Indian that the primitive inhabitants of this state had perished in a war of extermination waged against them by the Indians; that the last great battle was fought at the Falls of the Ohio, (Clarksville, Indiana); and that the Indians succeeded in driving the aborigines into a small Island below the rapids, 'where the whole of them were cut pieces'. The colonel was assured that the evidence of this event rested upon facts handed down by tradition, and that he would have decisive proofs of it under his eyes as soon as the waters of the Ohio became low. When the waters of the river had fallen, an examination of Sandy Island was made, and 'a multitude of human bones was discovered'. There is a similar confirmation of this tradition in the statement of General George Rogers Clark, that there was a great burial ground on the northern side of the river.

But a short distance below the Falls. According to a tradition imparted to the same gentleman by the Indian Chief Tobacco, the battle of Sandy Island decided finally the fall of Kentucky, with its ancient inhabitants when Colonel McKee commanded in the Kanawha, (says Doctor Cambell), he was told by the Indian Chief Cornstalk, with whom he had frequent conversations, that Ohio and Kentucky (and Tennessee also is associated with Kentucky in prehistoric ethnography by Rafinesque) had once been settled by white people who were familiar with arts of which the Indians knew nothing; that these whites, after a series of bloody contest with the Indians, had been exterminated.

3.6 Giants of Lovelock Cave

Was North America once inhabited by a race of giants? According to an old legend supported by several challenging archaeological finds, it is possible.

Many Native American tribes tell stories about the long-forgotten existence of a race of humans that were much taller and stronger than ordinary men. These giants are described as both brave and barbaric and legends often mention their cruelty towards whomever they pleased.

The Paiute, a tribe that settled in the Nevada region thousands of years ago, have an outstanding legend about a race of red-haired giants called the Si-Te-Cah. The ancestors of the Paiute described them as savage and inhospitable cannibals.

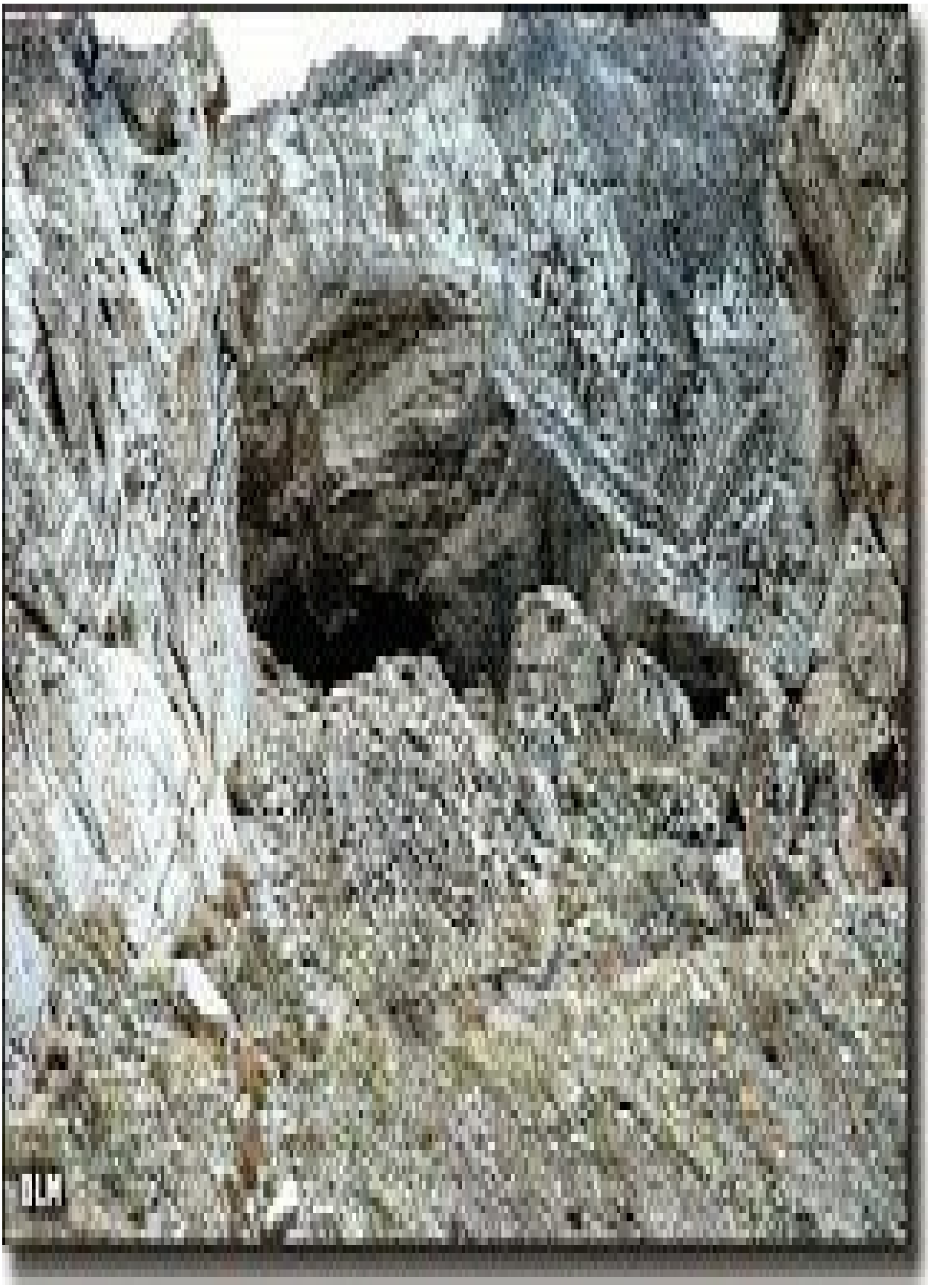
In the Northern Paiute language, ‘Si-Te-Cah’ literally means ‘tule-eaters.’ Legend has it that the giants came from a distant island by crossing the ocean on rafts built using the fibrous tule plant.

As odd as it may sound, this legend repeats itself all over the Americas, suggesting it might be an incomplete chronicle of a real event that happened long ago.

In Crónicas del Perú, sixteenth century Spanish conquistador Pedro Cieza de León recorded an ancient Peruvian tale about the origin of the South American giants. According to legend, they “came by sea in rafts of reeds after the manner of large boats; some of the men were so tall that from the knee down they were as big as the length of an ordinary fair-sized man.”

Could the giants of Peru and the Si-Te-Cah have been survivors of a massive cataclysm who took refuge on the American continent?

Legend tells that the Si-Te-Cah waged war on the Paiute and all other neighboring tribes, spreading terror and devastation. Finally, after years of conflict, the tribes united against the common enemy and began to decimate them. The last remaining red-haired giants were chased off and sought shelter inside a cave. The tribes started a fire at the cave entrance, suffocating and burning alive the Si-Te-Cah. Those driven out by the smoke were also killed.


BLM

The tribes then sealed off the mouth of the cave so that no one might set eyes on those who had once plagued their land. They were all but forgotten until a random event brought them back to light.

In 1886, a mining engineer named John T. Reid happened to hear the legend from a group of Paiutes while prospecting near Lovelock, Nevada. The Indians told him that the legend was real and the cave was located nearby. When he saw the cave for himself, Reid knew he was onto something.

Reid was unable to begin digging himself but news spread and soon, Lovelock cave was attracting attention. Unfortunately, the attention was profit-driven as guano deposits were discovered inside. A company started by miners David Pugh and James Hart began excavating the precious resource in 1911 and had soon shipped more than 250 tons to a fertilizer company in San Francisco. Any artifacts that might have been discovered were probably neglected or lost.

After the surface layer of guano had been mined, strange objects started to surface. This led to an official excavation being performed in 1912 by the University of California and another one took place in 1924. Reports told about thousands of artifacts being recovered, some of them being truly unusual.

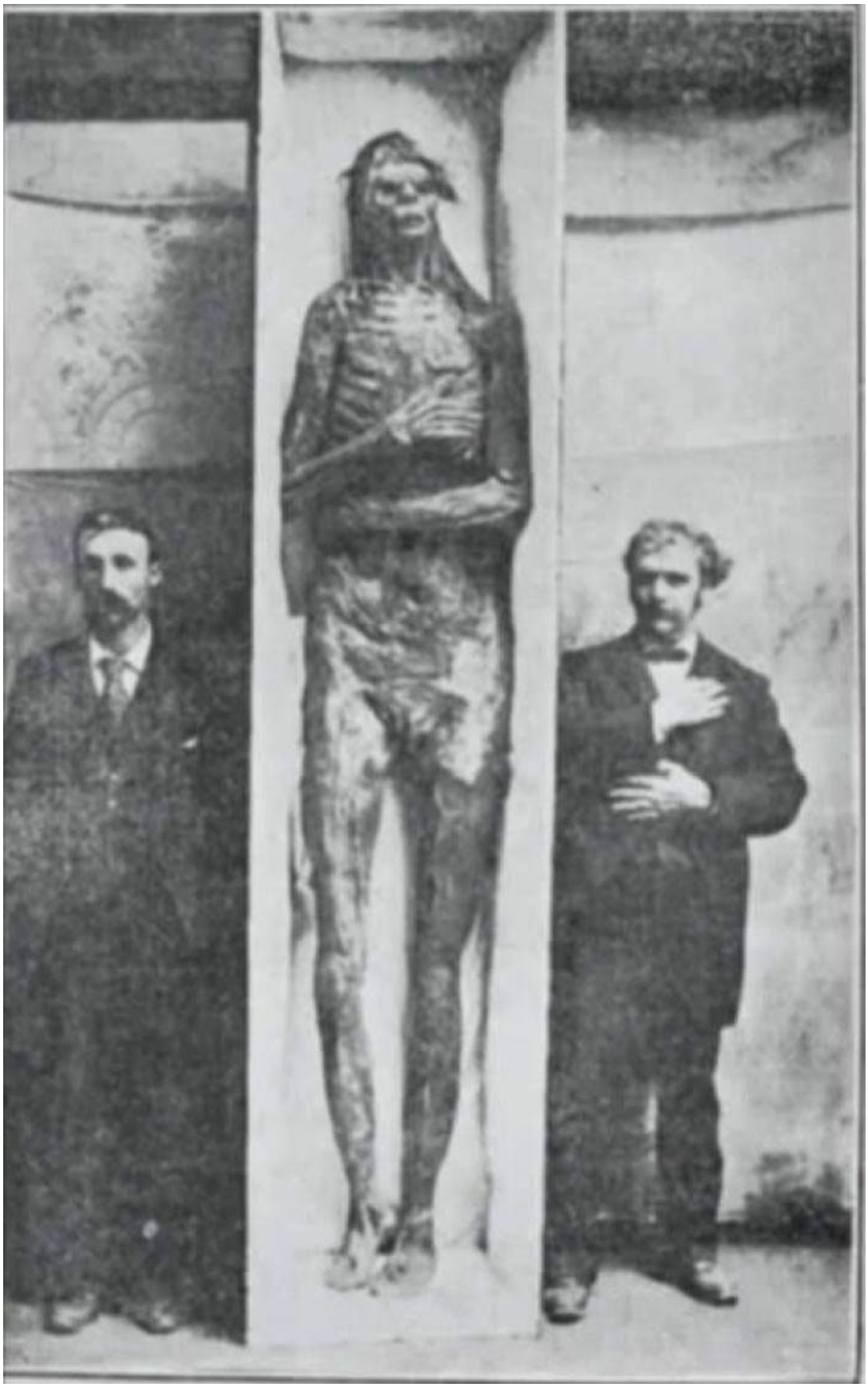
Although their claims have not been verified (it comes as no surprise), sources said the mummified remains of several red-haired ancient giants were found buried in the cave. Measuring between 8 to 10 feet in height, these mummies have since been referred to as the Lovelock Giants.

Another intriguing find was a pair of 15 inch-long sandals that showed signs of having been worn. Allegedly, other unusually large items were recovered but have since been locked away in museum warehouses and private collection.

A piece of evidence that remains on-site until this day is a giant hand print, embedded on a boulder inside Lovelock Cave. We won’t go into further debate pertaining to this aspect and its implications.

Needless to say, this discovery has led many into believing the Paiute legend of the Si-Te-Cah might be more than just folklore.

Around the same time as the second Lovelock Cave excavation, another dig revealed a set of equally-disturbing finds. According to a 1931 article published in the Nevada Review-Miner, two giant skeletons had been found buried in a dry lake bed close to Lovelock, Nevada. The over-sized remains measured 8.5, respectively 10 feet in height and were mummified in a manner similar to the one employed by ancient Egyptians.



Another common trait between these mummified giant remains and the ones discovered as far south as Lake Titicaca is the presence of red hair. While some scientists believe the reddish color is a result of the interaction with the environment in which they were buried, the mummies verify the legends, which described the Si-Te-Cah and their kin as red-haired giants.

Proponents of alternative history believe these violent giants were none other than the biblical Nephilim, the forsworn offspring of the ‘Sons of God’ with the ‘daughters of men.’

If this is true, there’s little chance we might get to see any of the giant mummies. Those interested in keeping history secret will never disclose their location.

3.7 Giant Footprints

HUGE FOOTPRINTS OF MAN, OX SHOW TRAIL OF BUNYAN
Charleston Daily Mail April 15, 1963

Kansas giant track, 44 inches.

Original source: Valley of the Giants by C.N. Dougherty.

“Baxter Springs” There’s a hole in a sandstone rock near Baxter Springs that could be the footprint of a giant, or clever work with a chisel. The perfectly shaped “footprint” measures 44 inches long and 21 inches wide at the toes”.

Very close nearby is also the giant footprint; 12 inches by 15 inches of an ox. According to the owner of the property on which these prints were found, he has known about them for most of the 42 years that he had lived in the area.

He has never called in any experts or done anything else related to the prints believing that perhaps someone had tried to prove that Paul Bunyan and his giant blue ox babe had once passed this way.

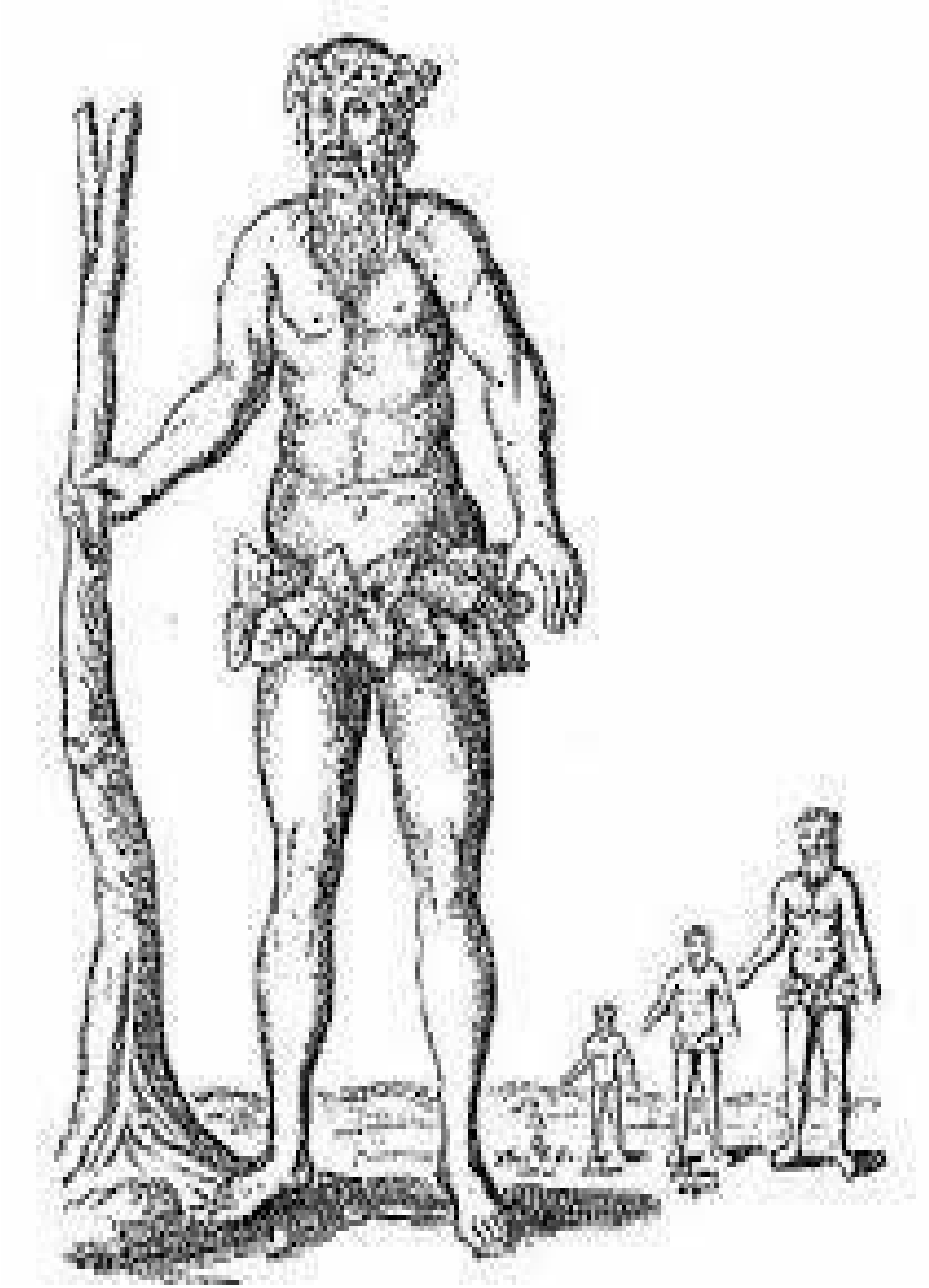
The first Paul Bunyan story was actually written in 1910 or so but Bunyan did not achieve national or international status until the years 1922 to 1924, about 40 years prior to the appearance of this 1963 story. The zenith of Mr. Bunyan’s fame was in the mid-twenties.

3.8 Riding Mastadons

Indian Legends of the Giants Using Mastodons as Beasts of Burden. Hopewell mound builder's pipe depicting a Mastodon. Mississippi as a Province, Territory and State by J.F.H. Claiborne 1880. The Choctaws preserve a dim tradition that, after crossing the Mississippi, they met a race of men whom they called the Na-hon-lo, tall in stature and of fair complexion, who had emigrated from the sunrise. They had once been a mighty people, but were then few in number, and soon disappeared after the incoming of the Choctaws.

This race of men were, according to tradition, tillers of the soil and peaceable. There had likewise been a race of cannibals, who feasted on the bodies of their enemies. They, too were giants, and utilized the mammoth as their burden bearers. They kept them closely herded, and as they devoured everything and broke down the forest, this was the origin of prairies.

4.0 Giants in Europe



In 1994, a community of “Saxon giants” was discovered by prominent archaeologist Anne Finney in North Yorkshire. The skeletons were excavated from a sixth-century Saxon cemetery found hidden beneath the ruins of Thirsk Castle.

One of the skeletons was that of a man more than seven feet in height. Worried about the possible ramifications of her discovery, Finney kept the artifacts hidden away in secret vaults; they were only seen by fellow academics. She even tried to halt the artifacts from being put on display by the impatient owners who kept wondering what the hell the big deal was. Cooper Harding, curator at Thirsk Museum, which houses the artifacts, says, “You can imagine the terror of the native Celtic farmers, who were quite short, when confronted by these giants.” The Thirsk Museum had to lobby the Yorkshire Archaeological Trust endlessly for over five years before they were finally given the artifacts back, so that they could put them on public display. However, in a strange twist of fate, the bones of the giant Saxon still remain hidden away from the public in private vaults, while the people are left to marvel at the less mysterious copper brooches and sixth-century Saxon jewelry instead.

If seven-foot giants are kept hidden, it begs the question of how many nine-, ten-, and twelve-foot giants are stored in vaults in hidden corners of the halls of so-called academia. Of course the usual excuse not to display giant bones runs along the familiar lines of respecting the remains of the dead, as if they have any respect for the still living. But they have no problem displaying the bones of Neanderthals and the alleged ape-men fossils, which they claim we evolved from millions of years ago. But no love on the same pedestal for the giant bones. I guess these bones are too damaging to their theories. Even though they admit there’s a missing link, they go out of their way to suppress a possible connection in the bones of ancient giants.

Nevertheless, it's been known since 1,536 A.D. that an ancient megalithic structure once existed inside Valletta's Grand Harbor, at the foot of Fort Saint Angelo. Medieval mapmaker Jean Quintinus wrote that the temple extended over "a large part of the harbor, even far out into the sea." And in 1,606 A.D., Hieronymus Megeiser described the temple as being constructed of "rectangular blocks of unbelievable sizes." In addition to the rising water levels, time also swallowed the civilization that erected these mighty megalithic monuments.

As the temple complexes became forgotten, only the legends of giants remained. But anti-giant skeptics, like "folk science" historian Adrienne Mayor, think that the legends of giants come from the ancient discoveries of extinct mammoth and dinosaur bones. Much as we do today, the ancient Greeks and Romans collected and measured the petrified bones they found and proudly displayed them in temples and museums honoring the past. In her book The First Fossil Hunters: Paleontology in Greek and Roman Times, Mayor claims that the discovery of mysterious fossils helped support existing Greek myths and fueled the creation of fanciful new ones. Fossils found and displayed in antiquity on the island of Samos were nothing but mastodon bones even though they were believed by the ancient Greeks to be the genuine bones of their fifteen-foot-tall ancestral heroes.

In 101 B.C., Roman general Gaius Marius secured two important military victories at the battles of the Aquae Sextiae and the battle of Vercellae. It was the first time in nearly a hundred years that the Romans had been able to defeat the tribes of giant Gaul warriors from southern France. During his expeditions north of Rome, Caesar continued to find various tribes of giant warriors all the way up into England.

After witnessing a few battles against these burly long-haired warriors, Caesar assumed they were impossible to defeat without a massive army and advanced forms of weaponry. Diodorus, the Roman historian, described their

frightening presence: “The Gauls are tall in stature, with rippling muscles . . . they are terrifying in aspect and their voices are deep and altogether harsh.

”The giants of France were part of that larger Gaul Empire that stretched into Germany and most of Europe. Eventually these ripped giant warriors that inhabited the coastal areas of the North Atlantic began to die off. As the industrial world formed, their exploits became nothing more than Druid fantasy.

Then, in 1894, some of their giant kin were discovered in Montpellier, France, after workmen digging a water reservoir discovered large human skulls measuring thirty-two inches in circumference. Digging further down, they found bones of gigantic proportions, which they sent to the Paris Academy for a more detailed study. A scientist involved in the study believed the bones belonged to a race of men nearly fifteen feet high. Unfortunately these bones have since disappeared.

Montpellier is a few miles south of Castelnau-le-Lez, home of the legendary Castelnau giant. This eleven-foot-tall giant was known all throughout central France as being a fierce cannibalistic warlord before he died of old age and ill health. But the continual displaying of his giant eleven-foot-tall skeleton in the foyer of Castelnau-le-Lez made sure that his once feared exploits continued to haunt the locals. His legend soon slipped into obscurity and his bones vanished as the march of time moved on and the castle slipped into ruin. Then in the misty winter of 1890, French anthropologist Georges Vacher de Lapouge excavated a Bronze Age cemetery on the castle grounds that revealed three giant bone fragments. His findings were later published in the French journal La Nature. Because the bones were discovered at the bottom of a Bronze Age burial, he figured them to be at the very least of the Neolithic era.

Vacher de Lapouge describes the bones in La Nature: I think it unnecessary

to note that these bones are undeniably human, despite their enormous size . . . the volumes of the bones were more than double the normal pieces to which they correspond. Judging by the usual intervals of anatomical points, they also involve lengths almost double.

The subject would have been a likely size of 3m, 50 point Three and a half meters is roughly eleven feet five inches tall, a fearful height that lends credence to the old tales of the Castelnau giant spun by the locals of Castelnau-le-Lez.

Since their discovery by Vacher de Lapouge the giant bones were studied in the early 1890s by prominent scientists at the University of Montpellier's School of Medicine, who all concluded they belonged to a "very tall race." A recent inquiry into these historically important bones has fallen on deaf ears, as neither the University of Montpellier nor the current residents near Castelnau-le-Lez have any idea about what has happened to them or their current whereabouts.

4.1 Giant Celts and Gauls

Modern historians often fail to mention this, but the Celts were indeed giants. Adult males typically ranging in height from 6-12 feet or more. Because of their great size and strength, they easily conquered and formed ruling dynasties over the indigenous peoples they found living in Europe.

Just as in the world before the Flood, these Nephilim giants, the Rephaim of the Bible, conquered, enslaved, and sometimes even ate the aboriginal inhabitants of Europe. People forget how well recorded these giants have been all over the world. Many historians confirm the great height of these wandering Celts. The ancient Greek historian Pausanias, called them, the world's tallest people.

Gerhard Herm, his modern counterpart, agrees; he describes them as ‘blond giants’ who struck terror into the hearts of every foe, even the mightiest of the mighty Rome; which they fought several ferocious wars with and which they once captured, sacked, and burned to the ground. Of course, not all Celts were giants.

The average-sized ones probably towered no more than a foot above ordinary men. But their ranks also contained substantial numbers who rose to a gigantic stature. At the utmost divergence from the mean, some Celts even stood to a colossal height, like Og, who required a bed over thirteen feet long. When they first put their ships ashore on Europe's coast, they must have startled the aborigines.

The invading Celts first robbed these lesser mortals, then chased them off the best lands. This fast-expanding nation, according to Strabo, eventually grew to some sixty different tribes — each with its own name. In Upper Asia, Mesopotamia, and Asia Minor, these plunderers were known as the Gomarian Sacae. But once they settled in Europe, the decided to shed their derisive name, which means ‘robbers’, and began calling themselves the Celtae [pronounced - Kelti], which denotes ‘potent and valiant men’.

The Greeks, however, understood them to say Galatai, while their Roman neighbors heard their name as Galli. The aborigines of France, meanwhile called them Gauls. These slightly different pronunciations of course caused different spellings, as the Celtic scholar Henri Hubert explains: ‘The word which was written down as Keltos in Spain and the neighborhood of Marseilles sounded differently in the ears of the Greeks of the Balkan Peninsula, who wrote it down Galates. But it was the same name’.

THE CELTS & GAULS REFERRED TO THEMSELVES AS ‘MIGHTY MEN’ – THE SAME EXPRESSION USED IN THE BIBLE TO DESCRIBE THE NEPHILIM/MEN OF OLD/MEN OF FAME/FALLEN ONES/GIANTS - THESE WERE NOT THE ORIGINAL CELTS, THE HYSKOS TRIBES TOOK ON THE IDENTITY OF THOSE THEY CONQUERED

The Cimmerians were almost certainly the ancestors of or related to the giants mentioned in the Bible, even calling themselves ‘mighty men’, which in the Hebrew translates to Gibborim. The Cimmerians were of the same type of wicked and corrupt ‘mighty men’ that had descended from the Nephilim in the world before the Flood.

THE BEAR PRINCE

King Ursus 877 A.D. also known as 'The Bear Prince' who led a revolt against King Louis 11 of France - the Bear Prince was attempting to re-establish the Merovingian dynasty, the revolt failed and his supporters were defeated [that time].

ROMAN ACCOUNTS OF THE GAULS WERE GIANTS WHO TERRIFIED EVERYONE

Diodorus, the Roman historian said; ‘The Gauls are terrifying in aspect and their voices are deep and altogether harsh. When they meet together they converse with few words and in riddles, hinting darkly at things for the most part and using one word when they mean another; and they like to talk in superlatives, to the end that they may extol themselves and depreciate all other men. They are also ‘tall in stature, with rippling muscles, and white of skin, and their hair is blond, and not naturally so, but they also make it their

practice by artificial means to increase the distinguishing colour which nature has given it. For they are always washing their hair in lime-water, and they pull it back from the forehead to the top of the head and back to the nape of the neck, with the result that their appearance is like that of Satyrs and Pans, since the treatment of their hair makes it so heavy and coarse that it differs in no respect from the mane of horses.'

Diodorus' account of the way the Celts wore their hair agrees with those representations of the Anakim giants found in the great temple of Abu Simbel:

FROM THE 'ANAQ' OR ANAKIM – HEBREW WORD FOR NECKLACE

Besides the similarity in strange hair styles, the Celts and the Anakim both wore torque necklaces. Proof that the Anakim wore them as distinguishing emblems appears in their name. For from 'anaq - the Hebrew word for necklace or neckpiece, came the name Anakim, which means 'People of the Necklace.'

The tow-headed Celts also adorned their necks with a twisted strip of metal, usually gold or silver, is not only shown by the ancient historians but verified by many archaeological finds. The Roman poet, Virgil also wrote about them in the verses; 'Golden is their hair, and golden their garb. They are resplendent in their striped cloaks, and their milk-white necks are circled with gold'.

4.2 Roman Wars Against Giants

One subgroup of the Celts, the Senones, actually attacked and managed to sack Rome around 387 B.C. Facing off for the first time against 30,000 screaming Goliaths, enraged by grave insults done them by Roman envoys, the Romans were terrified and ran as soon as their lines broke at the Battle of Allia:

GIANTS PREFERED TO GO INTO BATTLE NAKED – WONDERING IF THIS IS WHERE THE GEECO-ROMAN ART CAME FROM, THE GIANT STATUES OF NAKED MEN?

That terrifying July 387 B.C. day the Latins would never forget. The great size of the Celts unnerved them. Some of the giants they saw wore chain-wrought iron and others wore only shirts gathered up with belts plated with gold or silver. Many wore no armour or clothes, preferring instead to go into battle naked. Most however, wore long broadswords slung around the right flanks on chains of iron or bronze. On the spears were fixed iron heads a cubit in length [18-20 inches]. Their swords were about 96 inches [8 feet] long.... but the terror the Romans felt at the Allia sprang not from the Celt's height and armaments alone. These supermen also assaulted their eyes and ears with fierce looks, deep voices and pre-battle antics.

ROMANS INITIALLY BRIBED THE GIANTS BUT EVENTUALLY DEFEATED THEM BY ASSIMILATING OTHER GERMANIC-GIANTS TRIBES INTO THEIR LEGIONS

Unnerved by the great size and boldness of their opponents, and thwarted by a superior tactical move on the battlefield, the Romans fled in terror and Rome itself was nearly defeated. Only by bribing the giants with a bushel of gold - approx. 1,000 pounds - were the Romans able to save the city against the Senones and live to fight another day. And that day did come, at the Battle of Telamon, where two legions defeated an army of 70,000 giants. After that day, the giants would forever be on the defense against the mighty Roman legions.

GERMANI/GIANTS WERE THE MOST FEARD

Though the Romans had defeated the Senone Celts, they had yet to bring to heel the Germani, ‘the most Celtic of the Celts’. The Germani were made up of several subgroups, including the Cimbri, the Tuetones and the Senones, all of whom the Roman historian Strabo described as living east of the Rhine. ‘They differed from Celts of the left bank, he wrote, only by being 'wilder, taller and having yellower hair.' The Romans who lived in Gaul, he goes on to say, called them 'Germani' because they wanted to indicate that they were the 'authentic', as opposed to those who were calling themselves Germani in order to strike fear into people.

4.3 Germanic Giants

THEY HAD MIGRATED FROM THE CAUCASUS MOUNTAINS

This makes perfect sense that the Celtic peoples were the descendants of Gomer, from which the name ‘German’ was derived. Since the Gomerian giants originally emanated from the Caucasus, the closer to the Caucasus you go, the taller the giants will be, as the giants of central and western Europe had been shortened in stature through intermarriage with the local populations they had conquered. As such, the Germanic Cimbri, Teutones and Senones were much closer to the ‘genuine article’, the original Gomerian giants that had migrated north and west from the Caucasus, around the Caspian and Black Seas, to finally end up in Central Europe.

THE GIANT GAULS SAID THAT WHEN THEY ENCOUNTERED THE GERMANS, THEY WERE UNABLE TO ENDURE THE GLARE OF THEIR EYES

It was against the Germanic giants that the Romans had the most difficulty. The Romans thought that after having dealt with the Gauls, things couldn't possibly get worse. However, there was something worse: the Cimbri and the Tuetones of the Germani - the most Celtic of the Celts. During Caesar's later campaign against Arovistus, some of his men asked some Gauls at Besancon — who were themselves of great stature — about the Germans. Caesar writes, mentioning their ‘enormous physique, their unbelievable valor and extraordinary military training.

The Gauls said that often when they had encountered the Germans they had not been able to endure even the expression on their faces or the glare of their eyes'. Plutarch also portrays them as possessing 'invincible strength and courage: in battle they attack with the force and speed of five and no one can withstand them.’

Rome's first real challenge against the Germani came when some 300,000 Cimbri had crossed the Danube and had migrated southward. Even the giant Gauls were afraid of these Germani and asked for Roman protection from their hyper-aggressive cousins. The first few armies the Romans sent to

check their advance were annihilated and Rome itself was saved only when the Germani decided to head west to Spain. The desperate Romans then sent for one of their greatest generals, Gaius Marius, who whipped the legions into shape and successfully defeated the Tuetone and Ambrone tribes, even capturing their giant King Tuetobokh, who towered above the Roman spears.

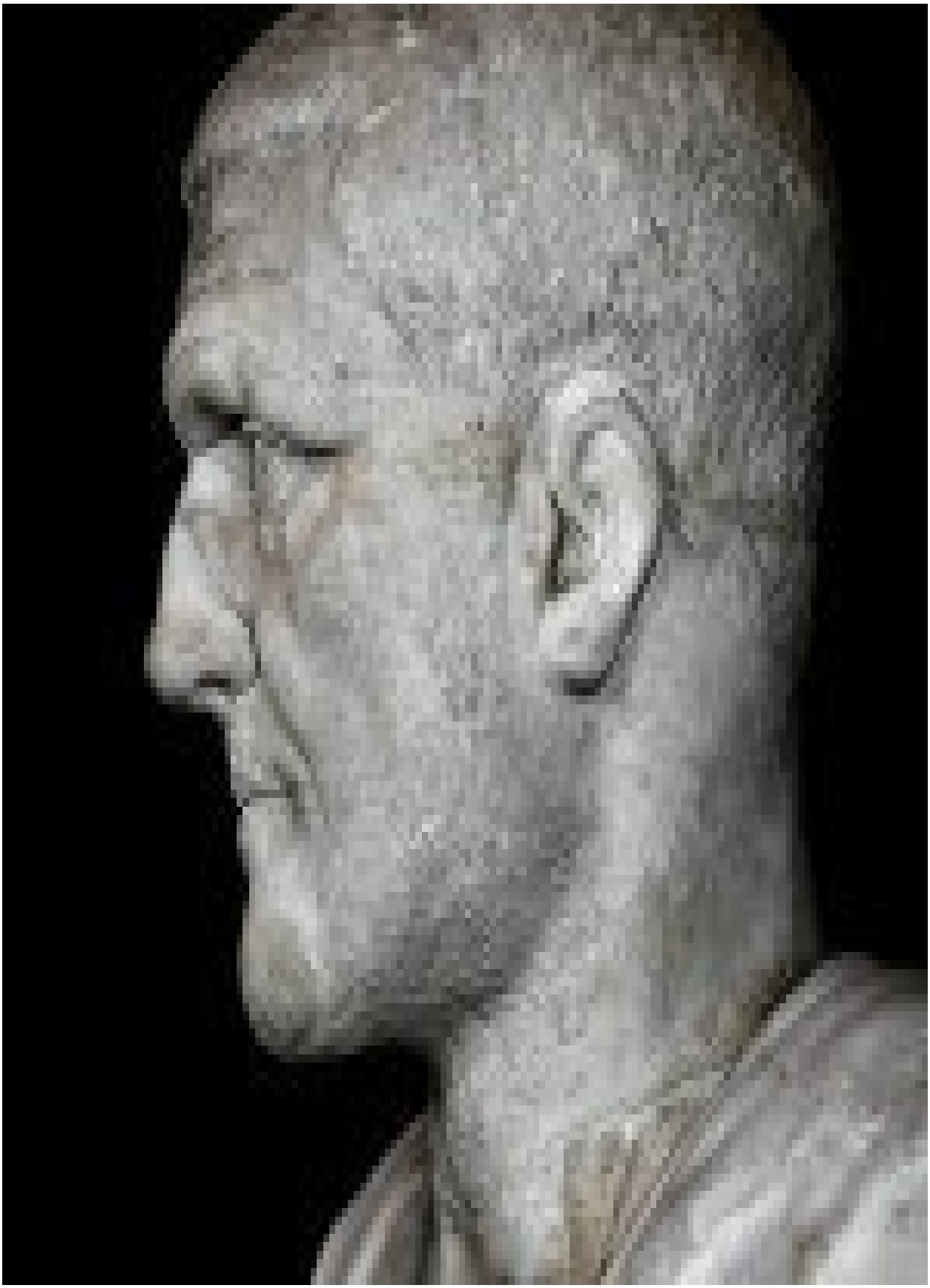
THE ROMANS PERFECTED THE ART OF GIANT KILLING - UNFORTUNATELY, THIS MEANT 'ANY' GIANTS...INCLUDING ALL THE PEACEFUL ONES

The Romans then began to perfect the fine art of giant killing, which they applied aggressively in their campaigns against the giants throughout Europe. One by one the tribes of giants fell to the javelins, arrows, spears and stabbing swords of the relentless Roman legions, until the remnant was forced to flee into the dark forests of Europe, or to the fringes of civilization in Scandinavia, the British Isles, Ireland and even the Americas, where they integrated with the native populations and waited for their time to rise again.

Deep in the forested strongholds of Europe, the giants began to regroup and formed secretive alliances bound by blood and marriage. Over time, slowly and subtly, the old ways of the giants returned, as they used stealth, secrecy and subversion to take control of the thrones of Europe. And one of the first and boldest of these giants was the infamous Roman emperor, Maximinus Thrax.

4.4 Maximus Thrax

A Giant Roman Emperor: Maximinus



In AD 235 a giant became the most powerful man in the Roman Empire. Maximinus of Thrace (Bulgaria) was a simple shepherd when his impressive size and strength attracted the attention of the Roman emperor in AD 202. Maximinus wrestled 16 of the emperor's burliest soldiers. Then, only slightly winded, he raced the emperor's horse and went on to overcome 7 more hefty legionnaires. The Thracian colossus was inducted into the army on the spot. Maximinus rose through the ranks, proving himself such a beloved leader that he was given supreme command of the imperial army. In AD 235 the army and the Senate proclaimed him Emperor of Rome.

Ancient Roman writers claimed that Maximinus Thrax stood over 8 feet tall. His sandals were said to be twice the size of regular army issue. He wore his wife's bracelet as a thumb ring. It was said he devoured 40 pounds of meat and 18 bottles of wine at each meal. They claimed he crushed rocks in his fists, out-pulled a team of horses, and knocked out a mule with one punch. These are all exaggerations, of course. Unless his skeleton is discovered someday in a coffin, his exact size remains unknown. But the detailed descriptions of his appearance and portrait busts suggest that the huge Bulgarian probably suffered from a form of acromegaly. Of "frightening appearance and colossal size," he displayed a prominent forehead, large nose, and lantern jaw, typical symptoms of pituitary gland overproduction of growth hormones.

Most sufferers of gigantism do not live long lives, but Maximinus died at age 65 in AD 238. He might have lived longer, but during his reign, his popularity plummeted. Of humble barbarian origins, he hated Roman aristocrats and became paranoid and brutal. The public turned against him, taunting him with the nickname "Cyclops." During an unsuccessful siege, his soldiers turned against him. Maximinus was assassinated as he slept on his immense cot in his tent by his own Praetorian guards.

5.0 Giants in the Middle East

(A statue of Gilgamesh the Giant holding a Lion)

5.1 Gilgamesh

IRAQ AND THE LEGEND OF GILGAMESH-In the nearby city of Kalar, in Iraq, the bones of men more than ten feet tall were discovered by archaeologists in the hills of Rahim in Rizgari city. Mohamed Ali, the official media mouthpiece of the Department of Archaeology, explained, “We found a number of graves here. The skeletons of the men are so big and tall that they are abnormal. These remains could date back thousands of years B.C. We are now working on cleaning the graves. There are four of them. The height of men according to their skeletons is about 3 meters (about 10 feet) they are fascinating.” No other information has emerged about this discovery due to the secluded culture of Iran and the ongoing general destruction of Iraq. The legendary giant Gilgamesh was the first hero of the ancient world. He was the historical ruler and builder of the city of Uruk nearly five thousand years ago.

The poem that describes his tales, The Epic of Gilgamesh, is the oldest known piece of epic poetry ever written. It even has a flood myth almost identical to the one found in the Bible thousands of years later. Like Hercules, Gilgamesh was such a mythical figure that the idea of locating his tomb seemed unrealistic and a fantasy until 2003 when a group of German archaeologists shocked the world by announcing they had discovered his ancient lost tomb near a dried up area of the Euphrates River in northern Iraq. Unfortunately, and not surprisingly, the Iraq war broke out shortly after and any updates of the discovery were never announced again. (From the original BBC article in 2003)

5.2 King Og

Og is introduced in the Book of Numbers. Like his neighbor Sihon of Heshbon, whom Moses had previously conquered at the battle of Jahaz, he was an Amorite king, the ruler of Bashan, which contained sixty walled cities and many unwalled towns, with his capital at Ashtaroth (probably modern Tell Ashareh, where there still exists a 70-foot (20 m) mound).

The Book of Numbers, Chapter 21, and Deuteronomy, Chapter 3, continues:

"Next we turned and headed for the land of Bashan, where King Og and his entire army attacked us at Edrei. But the Lord told me, 'Do not be afraid of him, for I have given you victory over Og and his entire army, and I will give you all his land. Treat him just as you treated King Sihon of the Amorites, who ruled in Heshbon.'

"So the Lord our God handed King Og and all his people over to us, and we killed them all. Not a single person survived. We conquered all sixty of his towns—the entire Argob region in his kingdom of Bashan. Not a single town escaped our conquest. These towns were all fortified with high walls and barred gates. We also took many unwalled villages at the same time. 6 We completely destroyed the kingdom of Bashan, just as we had destroyed King Sihon of Heshbon. We destroyed all the people in every town we conquered —men, women, and children alike. But we kept all the livestock for ourselves and took plunder from all the towns.

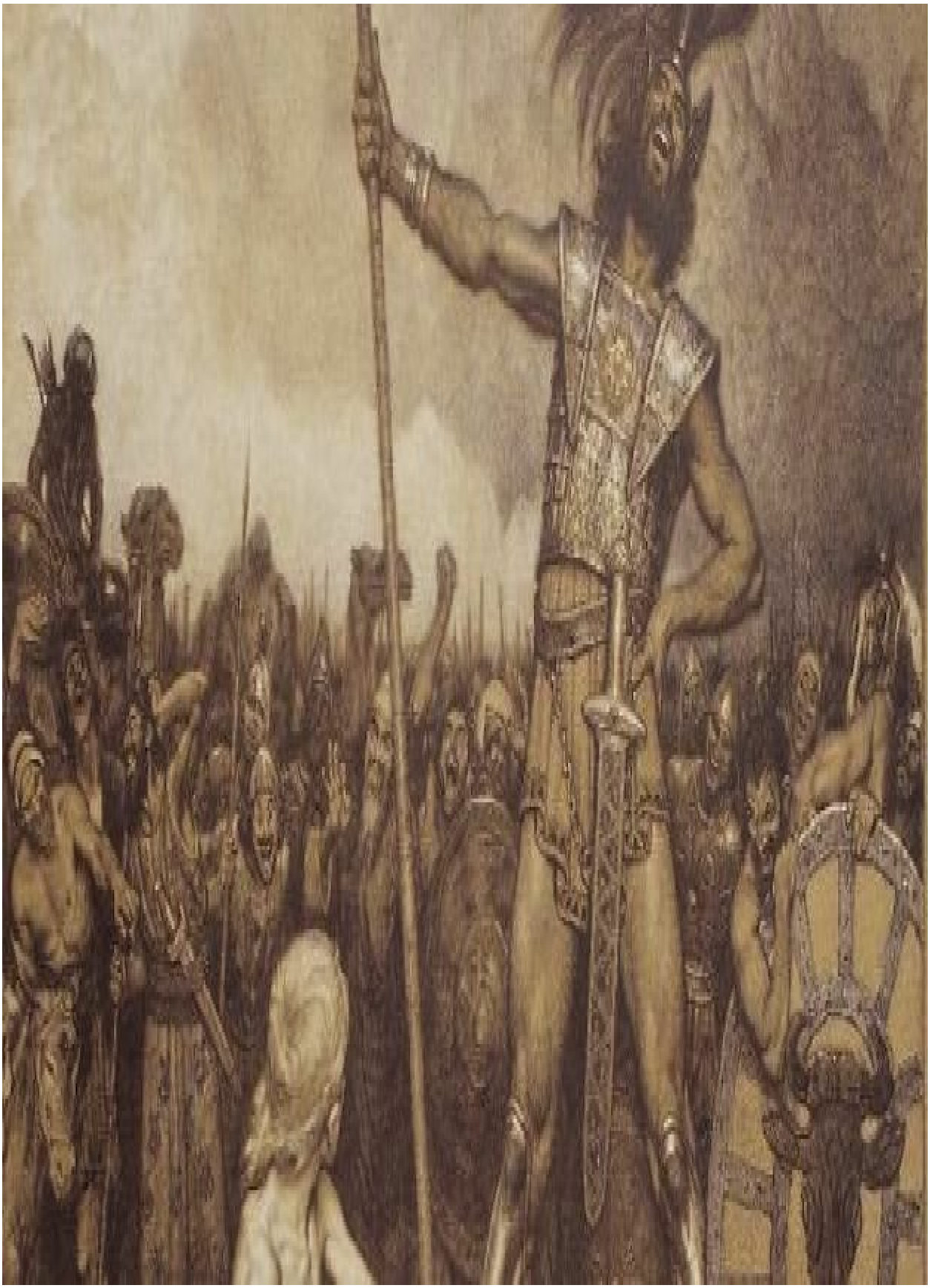
"So we took the land of the two Amorite kings east of the Jordan River—all the way from the Arnon Gorge to Mount Hermon. (Mount Hermon is called Sirion by the Sidonians, and the Amorites call it Senir.) We had now conquered all the cities on the plateau and all Gilead and Bashan, as far as the

towns of Salecah and Edrei, which were part of Og’s kingdom in Bashan. (King Og of Bashan was the last survivor of the giant Rephaites. His bed was made of iron and was more than thirteen feet long and six feet wide. It can still be seen in the Ammonite city of Rabbah.)"

Og's destruction is told in Psalms 135:11 and 136:20 as one of many great victories for the nation of Israel, and the Book of Amos 2:9 may refer to Og as "the Amorite" whose height was like the height of the cedars and whose strength was like that of the oaks.

5.3 Goliath

Goliath Isn’t the Only Giant in the Bible. Here’s Where They Came From:



If they haven't read it, most people have at least heard the story of David and Goliath of Gath ("the Gittite"). The names of the hero and villain have iconic status. But how many people know anything about the giant Goliath, other than that he lost his head to a boy named David from Israel?

Second Samuel 21:15–22 and 1 Chronicles 20:4–8 tell us that there were other unusually tall warriors among the Philistines. The lists are not identical, but putting them together we read that there were four: Saph (also called Sippai), Lahmi, Ishbibenob, and an unnamed warrior. The descriptions are similar to that given to Goliath, noting "great stature" and the dimensions of their weaponry. Unlike Goliath or any of the other named warriors, the unnamed giant is said to have six fingers on each hand and six toes on each foot. This malformation, known as polydactylism, is only mentioned in the description of this giant. The Bible does not mention it when it discusses other giant clans.

Wait a minute—giant clans?

There are several people groups described as giants or among whom giants lived in the Old Testament:

There are the Anakim, who are descendants from the Nephilim mentioned in Genesis 6:1–4 (compare Num 13:33), and whom the people of Israel encountered under Moses, and later under Joshua (Num 13:22–33; Josh 15:13–14).

At one time, before the children of Israel traveled through the Transjordan, the land to the east of the Jordan River was heavily populated with tall people known as Emim (Deut 2:10–11) and the Zamzummim, also called the Zuzim (Deut 2:20).

The Amorites, another group that stood in the way of Israel claiming the Promised Land, are described as being exceptionally tall (Amos 2:9–10).

Lastly, there were the Rephaim, which are mentioned nearly 20 times, most

often in association with the conquest of the promised land, when Moses encountered King Og of Bashan, whose bed measured to 13 feet in length (Deut 2:11, 20–22; 3:11–13; Josh 12:4; 13:13).

Goliath was Rephaim. He and the four giant warriors listed alongside him are descended from rapha (רפה) in Gath (2 Sam 21:22; 1 Chr 20:8). If rapha is interpreted as a proper name, Rapha, then the four warriors were all brothers of Goliath. The biblical text does not actually say this. Only one of these men, Lahmi, is specifically said to be the brother of Goliath. Therefore, it is best to translate the term as “giants” or “Rephaim” as many English translations do.

Some of the Rephaim giants survived the wars of Moses and Joshua, and their descendants settled in the Philistine city of Gath. The other warriors who accompanied Goliath may not have been brothers, but they were all part of an enduring and unusual lineage that challenged Israel for their land and opposed their God.

6.0 Giants in South America

There are also some interesting records of giants in South America in recent times. Maybe these giant races were the founders of many of these ancient civilizations.

6.1 Patagonian Giants

The Patagones or Patagonian giants were a race of people, who first began to appear in early European accounts of the then little-known region and coastline of Patagonia. They were supposed to have exceeded at least double normal human height, some accounts giving heights of 12 to 15 feet (3.7 to 4.6 m) or more. Tales of these people would take a hold over European concepts of the region for some 250 years.

CAUX PATAGON EN COSTUME DE GUERRE, PATAGON ET PATAGONE

First mention of these people came from the voyage of Ferdinand Magellan and his crew, who claimed to have seen them while exploring the coastline of South America en route to the Maluku Islands in their circumnavigation of the world in the 1520s. Antonio Pigafetta, one of the expedition's few survivors and the chronicler of Magellan's expedition, wrote in his account about their encounter with natives twice a normal person's height:

One day we suddenly saw a naked man of giant stature on the shore of the port, dancing, singing, and throwing dust on his head. The captain-general [i.e., Magellan] sent one of our men to the giant so that he might perform the same actions as a sign of peace. Having done that, the man led the giant to an islet where the captain-general was waiting. When the giant was in the captain-general's and our presence he marveled greatly, and made signs with one finger raised upward, believing that we had come from the sky. He was so tall that we reached only to his waist, and he was well proportioned...

6.2 Ecuadorian & Peruvian Giants

Giant 7 – 8 Foot Skeletons Uncovered in Ecuador sent for Scientific Testing

Strikingly tall skeletons uncovered in the Ecuador and Peru Amazon region are undergoing examination in Germany, according to a research team headed by British anthropologist Russell Dement. Will these remains prove that a race of tall people existed hundreds of years ago deep in the Amazonian rainforest?

According to a Cuenca news site, since 2013 the team has found half a dozen human skeletons dating to the early 1400s and the mid-1500s which measure between seven and eight feet (213 to 243 centimeters) in height.

Dement said, “We are very early in our research and I am only able to provide a general overview of what we have found. I don’t want to make claims based on speculation since our work is ongoing. Because of the size of the skeletons, this has both anthropological and medical implications,” reports Cuenca Highlife.

Skeletal Remains in Ecuador and Peru

In late 2013 Dement received word that a skeleton had been uncovered by a Shuar local, approximately 70 miles (112 kilometers) from Cuenca, in Loja Province, Ecuador. Dement traveled to the site and recovered a rib cage and

skull of a female which had been exposed by flooding. The bones were thought to date to 600 years ago. The rest of the skeleton was located and, once assembled, reportedly measured seven feet, four inches (223.5 centimeters) in height.

This prompted the formation of a research team including four researchers from Freie Universität in Germany, and the assistance of Shuar locals. Funding was provided by the university for excavation and investigation.

Recognizing it is a controversial area of research, Dement noted "Even though I had been working with Freie for many years, I was concerned that they might not give a grant for someone looking for giants. To outsiders, especially scientists, I understand this sounds a little hair-brained. […]

"Because of the sensational nature of this, we have to be extremely diligent in our research since it will be met with a great deal of skepticism," he said.

Within six months of excavations and mapping at two different sites: the one outside of Cuenca, and another settlement dating to about 1550, approximately 20 miles (32 kilometers) away on the Ecuadorian-Peruvian border, the team had found five more tall skeletons, as well as artifacts. It is believed by Dement and colleagues that the tribe at the second site had been at the settlement for at least 150 years.

The three complete skeletons and two partial skeletons had no disfiguration and suggested they were relatively healthy.

Dement said,

"The skeletons show no signs of diseases such as the hormonal growth problems that are common in most cases of gigantism. In all the skeletons,

the joints seemed healthy and lung cavity appeared large. One of the skeletons that we have dated was of a female who was about 60 when she died, much older than typical cases of gigantism," reports Cuenca Highlife.

The burials were elaborate. Bodies were wrapped in leaves and buried in thick clay. This sealed the skeletons and protected against water intrusion, leaving the remains in fairly good condition.

Legends Come to Life

It is reported that Dement had previously studied Amazon indigenous communities for more than two decades and had heard the legends of "very tall, pale-skinned people who used to live nearby," he said. Community elders described them to Dement as a race of large, peaceful Amazonians who were welcomed by the indigenous Shuar and Achuar people, however, the locals also believed these people belonged to the 'spirit world' and were purely mythical.

Real-Life Giants

Since the announcement of this discovery several reports have vastly exaggerated the dimensions of the finds, with seven feet being reported as seven meters (making them 23 feet tall). The bones have also been erroneously connected with hoax photos, as well as a reconstruction of an "Ecuador giant", which was in fact a fake skeleton for a now-closed theme park in Switzerland.

These false reports should not detract from the actual discovery of seven-to-eight-feet skeletal remains in the Ecuadorian and Peruvian rainforest, which are being scientifically studied. Such skeletons, while seeming to fit the ancient legends of a mythical race, are not unheard of or unproven in scientific literature.

As such cases exist in history, it stands to reason there were cases of individuals or even communities of people who were seen as “giants” to the ancients.

Results of the reported Freie University research are to be published a year from now according to Dement, who is said to be examining DNA samples from the Shuar communities near the excavation site to see if they connect with the skeletal remains from the ancient settlement.

Hopefully the published information will shed light on the people who lived in the Amazonian rainforest hundreds of years ago, and how they might have interacted with the Shuar and Achuar peoples, possibly sparking myths and beliefs which were passed down for generations, resulting in the legend of the Ecuadorian giants.

7.0 Giants in India

In 2015 archaeologists in India discovered a group of skeletons from one of the world's most ancient empires, findings that provide clues about the first human settlements of the Indus Valley Civilization, which appeared around five thousand years ago. This was a civilization that extended across India, modern-day Pakistan, and the northeast of Afghanistan. The skeletons were found in a graveyard at Rakhigarhi village in Hisar, a site near the 1934 discovery of a massive ancient giant skeleton as reported in August 10, 1934.

Here is an interesting record of a giant: A Giant in India-Argus: GIANT PREHISTORIC APE—SKELETON 31½ FT. LONG FOUND

The sensational discovery of a skeleton believed to be a prehistoric giant ape, measuring 31 feet 6 inches in length, is reported from Jubbulpore. The discovery was made by a farmer who noticed a bone protruding from the sand on the river bank near the village of Jaintiha. Attempts to dislodge the skeleton with the aid of other villagers failed, whereupon the chief of the State had the skeleton dug out. Three men were required to lift it, the legs alone measuring 10 feet.

The skeleton has been placed in the palace of the chief pending examination by geologists, among whom the discovery has created enormous interest. The Jubbulpore district is renowned for its wealth of fossilized relics of an earlier age, the last important discovery three years ago being the remains of a giant prehistoric mammal reputed to be centuries old.

Which also were accounted giants, as the Anakims; but the Moabites call them Emims. (Deuteronomy 2:11) That also was accounted a land of giants: giants dwelt therein in old time; and the Ammonites call them Zamzummins. (Deuteronomy 2:20)

A people great, and many, and tall, as the Anakims; but the Lord destroyed them before them; and they succeeded them, and dwelt in their stead. (Deuteronomy 2:21)

For only Og king of Bashan remained of the remnant of giants; behold, his bedstead was a bedstead of iron; is it not in Rabbath of the children of Ammon? nine cubits was the length thereof, and four cubits the breadth of it, after the cubit of a man. (Deuteronomy 3:11)

And the rest of Gilead, and all Bashan, being the kingdom of Og, gave I unto the half tribe of Manasseh; all the region of Argob, with all Bashan, which was called the land of giants. (Deuteronomy 3:1)

7.1 The Temple of Lepakshi

The temple of Lepakshi has many curious stories around it, which seem like fairy tales, but if we dig deeper, we find evidence of these strange stories. Did Giants exist a long time ago, and if they did, did they build these incredible structures at Lepakshi? Even though archeologists argue that this temple was built just 500 years ago, locals are convinced that this temple was built much earlier by gods of giant stature. Of course, there is a huge footprint in this temple, which could belong to a giant that stood around 25 to 35 feet, but we'll get to this in a minute.

The best evidence is not this foot print found inside the temple, it is this giant bull carved 500 meters outside the temple of Lepakshi. The town of Lepakshi has the largest carving of the Indian Bull or Nandhi in the world. Made out of a single rock, this bull is exquisitely carved and stands nearly 15 feet tall and 27 feet long.

Archeologists say this Bull was created just 500 years ago.

But there is something very strange about this bull, it stands alone. According to sacred Indian architecture, every bull must be associated with a lingam and vice versa. Ancient Indian texts confirm that the bull must be carved in front of a lingam. But as you can see, there is no lingam in front of it. Why would ancient builders carve the world's largest bull and forget to put a lingam, which is the main god? Why did they create this brilliant monolithic carving and leave it alone?

Archeologists don't have the answer to this question, but locals do. The lingam associated with this bull is found 500 meters away, inside the temple walls. This gigantic lingam stands nearly 12 feet tall, and is protected by a 7 headed reptilian god known as Naga.

This type of lingam is called Nagalingam and what you are seeing is the largest Nagalingam in the world. And if you look around this lingam, you see something interesting..there is no bull in front of it. So, what is the purpose of carving a bull in front of a lingam? I have always argued that every sculpture in Indian temples was made for a reason, so how was the bull used? Ancient Vedic texts mention a way of worshiping the lingam, which is forgotten today. The ancient people put 2 fingers on the horns of the Nandi, and viewed the lingam through it.

phenomenalplace.com

Hindus strictly followed this routine until the last few centuries. This was the actual purpose of the bull. If you climb on this huge bull and look through these two horns, you can see the gigantic lingam, even today.

Of course, this not only confirms that this bull belongs to this lingam, but something much more astounding. The race that created these carvings, must have been tall enough to view the lingam through these horns. Since the bull is 15 feet high, the ancient builders must have been around 30 feet tall. Today, if you view through the horns, you will only see half the lingam, because the temple walls prevent you from seeing the rest of it. Why would the ancient builders create a wall, and a temple leaving the bull outside?

The lingam and the bull were built by a race of giants but the newer temple which is what we see today was built in the last 500 years. If you compare these two figures with the rest of the features, we can see a striking difference. The original builders used a monolithic architecture. Both these structures are not only much bigger than everything else, the lingam and the bull were also made out of single rocks. The new architecture is quite different.

If we calculate the area of the original temple using the distance between the bull and the lingam, it would stretch for many miles, making it the largest temple in India. What happened to the rest of the structures of this temple? Locals claim a huge flood happened many thousand years ago, which wiped out the rest of the structures of this original temple. The only features left out were the giant bull, the lingam and this giant footprint.

The giant footprint was completely faded when the water receded. However, to remember the past and to make sure that it does not get corroded away, sculptors carved on top of the original footprint. So, locals admit to carving on the footprint but insist that it existed in the first place.

India is the only country which has still preserved its ancient religion and monuments. Ancient Indian history, now known as mythology, is still read by millions of people. But the most important piece of history comes from locals. Local history gets passed on from generation to generation orally, and this man is not just another local, he is the official tour guide of Lepakshi Temple. He explains that the original temple was built by gods and this footprint belongs to Sita, the wife of Lord Rama. He then tells me something startling: Sita was 25 feet tall, but she was a petite woman. During her time, everyone was 28 to 30 feet tall. And then, thousands of years later, Lord Krishna appears, and he stood around 15 feet tall. He also mentions that the builders of the new temple, who existed 500 years ago, were also 8 feet tall.

If this is true why don’t we find skeletons of giants? We find skeletons of 100 feet dinosaurs, and we find a new one every week, so why don’t we find these giant skeletons of ancient builders. Do we really not find these skeletons, or is this information suppressed by secret societies like the Illuminati to prevent us from learning the truth? We have plenty of newspaper clips about giants who stood 8 feet tall. Until the last 50 years, even archeologists admitted to finding these giant skeletons all over the world.

On Cubs

...eial to The Pittsburgh Press

...OSTON, Sept. 13—The Pirates ...e waging an even battle with the ...ves in the opening game of their ...es here today.

...he Corsairs worked the bases full ...the first, on a fumble by Urban, ..., a double by Comorsky and a ...k to Traynor, but Brandt fanned ...r and Wera popped up. Chapman ...ned back McKechnie's club in the ...

...addox and Chapman both singled ...h one gone in the second, but ...dera was out at the plate on L. ...ner's tap to Brandt and then ...l Waner fled out. Chapman ...an balked the Braves in their ...

...arley Root Wins ... Cubs, 3-1

...ial to The Pittsburgh Press

archeological discoveries ever recorded in Pennsylvania, and tell the crude history of an ancient American civilization.

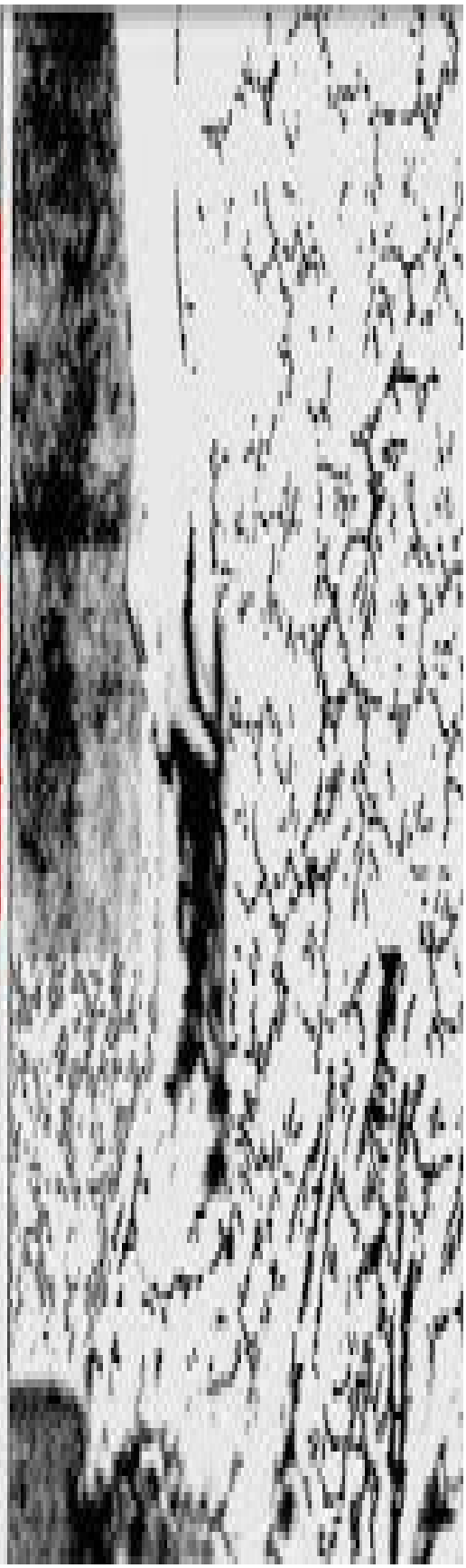
One skeleton is of a giant nearly eight feet tall.

Another is a woman, whose teeth a gag of metal had been placed, perhaps a symbol that 10,000 years ago she had been an [illegible] of her tribe.

The discovery was made on a headland high above the Monongahela River by C. B. Fisher, state archeologist, and member of the Pennsylvania Historical Commission, [illegible] digging in the great circular knoll since Wednesday.

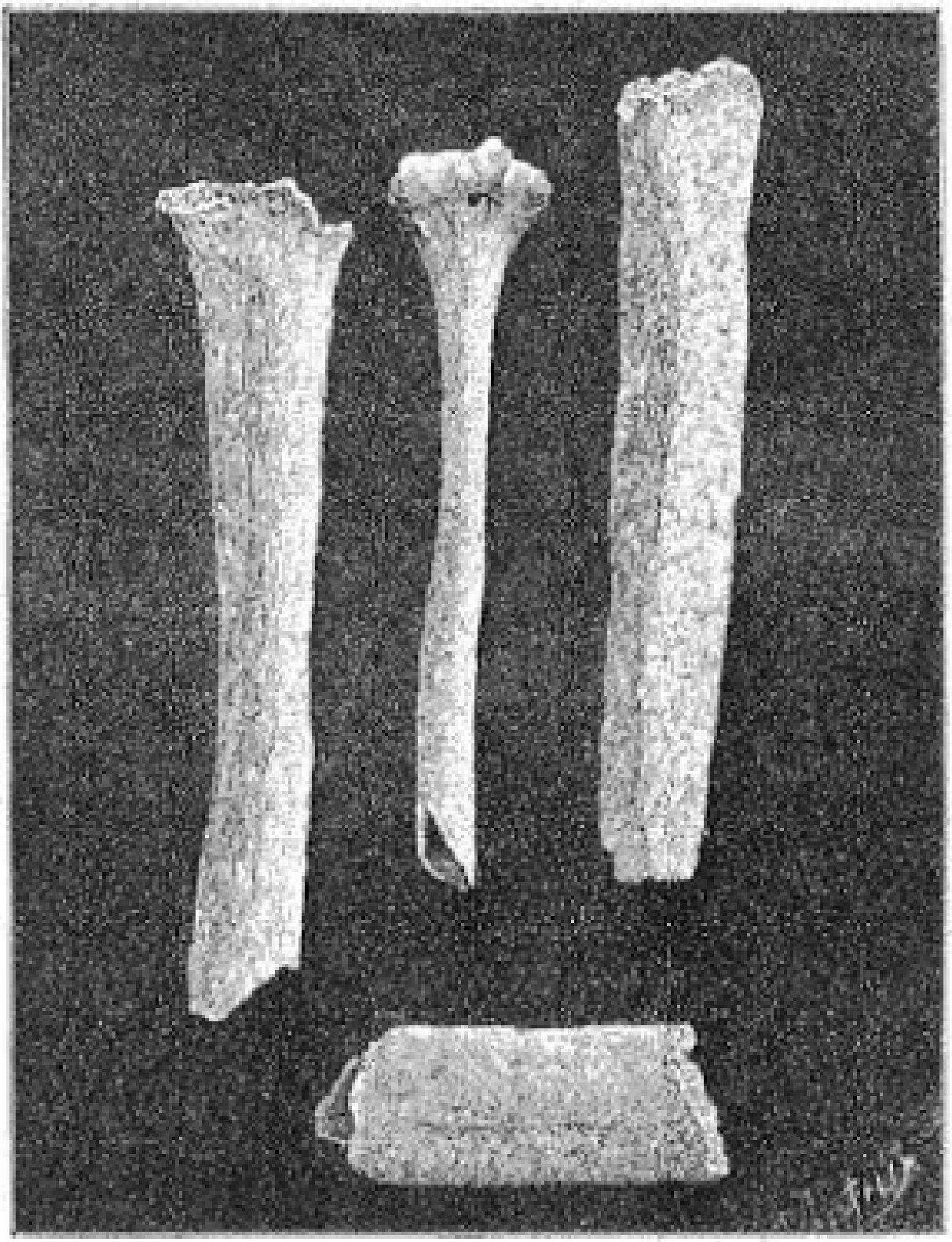
The scene is on a wooded hill near the Perry Farm, one mile and a half from Elrama, a river town, situated between Elizabeth and Monongahela City.

The bodies, all brown and encrusted, and some mashed by the pressure of conditions and soil, were removed piece by piece, and immediately placed in [illegible]



Is it possible, that they were merely finding ordinary human beings who were just suffering from gigantism? After all, even today we have these giants who stand 7 to 9 feet tall. But the evidence of prehistoric giants gets better.

Krishna was 15 feet tall. We have actual evidence of giants who stood more than just 9 feet tall. The Giant of Castelnau was 11.5 feet tall, and we have actual photographs showing that the arm bone of this giant is nearly twice as thick as our human bone.



Les trois pièces osseuses attribuées au géant de Castelnau.
Au milieu, humérus perforé de taille normale.

In this picture you can see the human bone in the center looks half as thick as the giant’s bone on both the sides. This is not a newspaper clip by the way, it was published in a science magazine called La Nature in 1890. This science magazine is still popular today in France and is published under a different the name (La Recherche). We have many other clips of giants who stood 15 feet as well.

However, the biggest evidence of giants was unearthed in India itself. The tour guide claims that Sita was a short woman: 25 feet tall, but everyone else during that time was 28 to 30 feet. Is this really a tall claim or is it true?

PREHISTORIC GIANT APE.

phenomenalplace.com

Skeleton Found in India.

MEASURES 31 FT. 6 IN. IN LENGTH.

CALCUTTA, 9th August.

The sensational discovery of a skeleton, believed to be a prehistoric giant ape, measuring 31 feet 6 inches in length, is reported from Jubbulpore. The discovery was made by a farmer, who noticed a bone protruding from the sand on the river bank near the village of Jaintiha. Attempts to dislodge the skeleton with the aid of other villagers, failed, whereupon the chief of the State had the skeleton dug out. Three men were required to lift it, the legs alone measuring 10 feet.

The skeleton has been placed in the palace of the chief pending examination by geologists, among whom the discovery has created enormous interest.

The Jubbulpore district is renowned for its wealth of fossilised relics of an earlier age, the last important discovery three years ago being the remains of a giant prehistoric mammal reputed to be centuries old.

How about this piece of news showing a 32 feet giant unearthed in India? Published in more than a dozen different newspapers around the world, the footprint size would accurately match a giant of this size.

Believe it or not, there are thousands of newspaper clips all over the world which show giant skeletons but somehow the general public is brainwashed by the new world order into thinking they are all hoaxes.

So what do you think? Did Giants build Lepakshi temple? Or are these evidences – the world's largest bull, largest Nagalingam and the largest footprint just hoaxes to fool us? Is there some truth to what the locals are telling us, or are they lying to us?

8.0 Giants in Africa

The Nomoli figures of Sierra Leone, West Africa, were discovered by European missionaries in 1852 after they had come across an abandoned village. These mysterious carved soapstone figures date as far back as 17,000 B.C. and prove the existence of an advanced ancient civilization prior to those in current West Africa.

One of the figures clearly represents the head of a reptilian being that is holding some kind of basket in his hands. And the giants are represented as well in one of the figures that showcases a large human riding on a full-grown elephant. The local African tribes where the figures were discovered have long oral traditions and ancient memories of the giants who once lived there.

African legends describe these powerful beings as courageous and very strong men with shining eyes and with voices that could be heard from one town to another.

A legend tells that they wandered without let or hindrance to places where no man had ever been before. One could not look them in the face because their eyes were so bright that it hurt one's own eyes to look at them. It was like looking at the sun. An interesting discovery was made when a small metal ball was found in a hollow space inside a Nomoli figurine. Analysis by the Museum of Natural History in Vienna, Austria, revealed that it is made from chrome and steel.

But the earliest-known production of steel is a piece of ironware unearthed in Anatolia (Kaman-Kalehoyuk) about four thousand years ago. How is this possible?

This giant civilization was highly advanced and equipped with the right tools for modeling perfectly spherical objects like those found inside the figures. Other African legends talk about heavenly creatures banned from the divine empire and sent to Earth, similar to the “fallen angels” mentioned by various cultures.

AFRICAN GIANT

8.1 Chad's Giants

In 1936, two French archaeologists, Lebeuf and Griaule, led an expedition to Chad in North Central Africa. As they crossed the plains they saw some areas covered with small mounds. They also found large numbers of these mounds around Fort Lamy and Goulfeil. Deciding to investigate, they dug up several egg-shaped funeral jars that contained the remains of a gigantic race, along with pieces of their jewelry and their works of art. These giants, according to the natives, were called the Saos.

Scholars who traced their history say they came from Kheiber, located north of Mecca, to Bilma, which is situated about three hundred miles north of Lake Chad. A people with a "well-developed religion and culture," they grew in numbers and founded communities at Fort Lamy, Mahaya, Midigue, and Goulfeil. They lived in peace in their new land until the close of the ninth century when the Moslems made wars against them, intending to force their accep-tance of the Islamic faith. The Saos giants who converted to the faith lived to become servants of the Arabs. But those who steadfastly refused to convert were eventually wiped out. By the end of the sixteenth century not many Saos remained. (See Jericho's Giants; also see Curigueres; Ifrikish ibn Kais; Sudan's Giants; Watusi Giants; Zanzibar's Giants)

8.2 Moroccan Find

At Agadir in Morocco, reports Peter Kolosimo, the French captain Lafanechere "discovered a complete arsenal of hunting weapons including five hundred double-edged axes weighing seventeen and a half pounds, i.e. twenty times as heavy as would be convenient for modern man. Apart from the question of weight, to handle the axe at all one would need to have hands of a size appropriate to a giant with a stature of at least 13 feet." (See Australian Giants; La Tene; South American Giants)

8.3 Sudan's Giants

A tribe of giants survives in the Sudan, but apparently little has been written about them. In his Inside Africa, John Gunther describes them as a Nilotic peoples who "have spread their virile blood far afield, as witness the Masai in Kenya and the giant Watutsi in Ruanda-Urundi, who are cousins to the Hamitic Sudanese." An example of their gigantic but very slender stature may be seen in Manute Bol, the seven-foot-seven-inch pro basketball giant, who hails from this region. Slim as he still looks, Bol has put on quite a bit of weight since his rookie year in the NBA. One sports writer jokingly wrote that he has now "added enough poundage to require at least two pinstripes on his pajamas."

Bol and his tall Sudanese kin may have the height of giants, but with such extremely slender builds they could hardly be reckoned among our other mighty men. (See Kreen Akrores; Watusi Giants; also see Chad's Giants; Curigueres; Ifrikish ibn Kais; Zanzibar's Giants)

8.4 Watusi Giants

Practically everyone has seen on film or at least heard about the very tall Watusi, who are famous for their dancing. For those who may never have seen them, Glenn D. Kittler offers the following superbly drawn word-picture: "For the most colorful and exciting dancing, you must go to Ruanda-Urundi... east of the Congo. Here the ruling tribe is the Watusi, the tallest people in the world. It has been said that these giants are born six feet tall, and when you walk among them you can believe it. Men towering seven or eight feet are a common sight. Women gain height by having their heads bound into conical shape in infancy, then training their thick hair to grow straight up to add a few inches. Beholding these lean, dignified, soft-spoken giants is quite overwhelming--and they know it.

"When they start dancing," continues Kittler, "the Watusi discard their usual reserve and become frenzied.... Twisting, bending, squirming, they leap into the air, breaking high-jump records with-out missing a beat. They carry spears, and when one jumper soars especially high the others throw down their spears in defeat. But the dance goes on. Ankle bracelets heavy with bells match the earth-trembling thunder of twenty royal drummers. First ten men dance, then fifty, then two hundred, their speed increasing with their number as they fly through intricate routines with thrilling precision and flair."

The Watusi are black, but they are not Negroes. The spectacularly tall, slender, and statuesque tribesmen are a proud Hamitic or Nilotic people who migrated to Ruanda-Urundi country over four centuries ago. Many grow to heights of seven feet or more. John Gunther, who spent some time in Ruanda gathering material for his book, Inside Africa, found many things about the country fascinating, but what makes it the most distinctive, he writes, is the Watutsi giants, who, because of their size, rule over the medium-size Bantu people and the Pygmies. "Outside the hotel in Astrida, next to a woman cupping a child's head to her naked breast," he recalls, "we ran into the tallest

man I have seen except in a circus. He made the American playwright Robert E. Sherwood, who is six foot seven, look like a dwarf. He must have been at least seven and a half feet tall."

Anthropologists are at a loss to explain the Watusi's tallness. One possible explanation is that they are offspring of the giants who fled before Joshua's legions and escaped to Africa (see Jericho's Giants), but, after many centuries of interbreeding with the aborigines, have been greatly reduced in bulk and might. "They do not look strong," adds Gunther, "and give the impression of being much inbred. They have small heads for their height, slim wrists, and delicate long thin arms."

True, because of their great height, the Watusi can accomplish certain feats, like clearing a bar in the running high jump at more than eight feet, or rearing back and throwing a spear to an unbelievable distance. But they exhibit nowhere near enough strength to be reckoned among the other mighty men of reknown.

8.5 Zanzibar's Giants

In recounting his travels, Marco Polo tells of running into a gigantic people in Zanzibar. Concerning them, he wrote:

"Zanzibar is situated off the coast of Tanganyika. Nearly 53 miles long and 24 miles wide, it is the largest coral island on the African coast.... Numerous bays, reefs, and islets are found along the western coast, while the eastern side is much more regular.

"Zanzibar is a very large and important island. It has a 2,000-mile coastline. All the people are idolaters, they have a king and a language of their own and pay tribute to no one. The men are large and fat, although they are not tall in proportion to their bulk. They are strong limbed and as hefty as giants. They are so strong that they can carry as many as four ordinary men. This is not altogether surprising because while they can carry as many as four men, they eat enough for five. They are quite black and go about completely naked but for a loincloth. Their hair is so curly that they can only comb it when it is wet. They have wide mouths and turned-up noses. . . .

"The natives live on dates, rice, meat and milk. They have grape wine but they also make an excellent wine from rice, sugar and spices. There is a great deal of trade on the island and ships arrive laden with every kind of cargo to be sold. The merchants take away other goods, in particular ivory from the elephant tusks. Because of the whales there is a lot of ambergris.

"The men on the island are excellent fighters and very courageous in battle. They are not afraid of death. Because there are no horses they use camels and elephants in war. They build little turrets on the elephants' backs which they cover carefully with the skin of wild animals. Between sixteen and twenty men get into these turrets from which they fight with lances, swords and pikes. Very bloody battles are fought on elephants. The only arms are leather shields, lances and swords, but the men can be cruelly killed. When the elephants have to charge, they are given as much wine and other drink as they want which makes them more aggressive and therefore more courageous in battle.

9.0 Giants in Russia

In the 1920s explorers discovered a seven-foot giant skeleton in the Latoyust range of the Ural Mountains. The two-thousand-year-old skeleton of a seven-foot-three-inches-tall woman warrior from Azerbaijan is on display at the Museum of History and Ethnography of Ganja, located in Ganja, Azerbaijan. The museum does have the skeleton of a giant: a mighty woman warrior that might have once inspired the legends of the Amazonians. The placard on her display case reads, “Kurgan. Woman funeral. The Bronze Age. The height of this woman buried in kurgan is 2m20cm. Near there are personal plates and folding for hair.”

The skeleton of seven-foot-three-inches-tall woman from 2,000 B.C. on display at the Museum of History and Ethnography of Ganja, Azerbaijan

The skeleton of a giant, with a skull 33 inches around and a shinbone 33 inches long, has been found in the Tien mountains of Russian central Asia north of the Himalayas, the Russian official agency, Tass, reported yesterday in a broadcast. A thirty-three-inch tibia bone indicates that this skeleton was indeed a real giant, measuring between eleven and twelve feet high.

9.1 Caucus Mtns, Near Sochi, Russia

Were giants also part of these ancient stone shelter builders?

According to several articles on the internet there should in 2008 have been unearthed the bones of an ancient giant man near Borjomi, in Georgia - close to the Caucasus Mountains. This giant was estimated at 2.50 to 3 meters tall (about 9 to 10 feet) and is said to have a skull about three times the normal size. There are also pictures with most of the articles: The skull and bones - the large leg bones compared to a bone of a normal size human.

The skeleton is reported to have been found in previously unknown cave at the "Haragulskom reserve" (must be the Kharagauli Forest Reserve) in the Borjomi gorge. There shall also have found a ruined city (settlement) and dilapidated crypts. The Borjomi skull seems elongated!

Грузия

A World Geographic article:

Bones of a 3 meter tall man were found by Georgian archeologists, reports Georgian Rustavi-2 TV station. The remains of the gigantic bones were found in an unknown cave located in Kharagauli nature reserve near the town of Borjomi. The skull found, says the news channel, is three times larger than that of typical homo-sapiens. The discovery has turned out to be the real sensation, although it still needs to be studied carefully as scientists are just confused. It seems the finding is the confirmation of one of the “unacceptable by science” biblical scriptures which talks about giants who lived back in ancient times.

For 100 years biologists and palaeozoologists have argued the possible existence of such giants. Such “strange” body structure of the sons of Anak, as the Holy Scripture calls them, absolutely contradicts the theory of evolution.

Scientists also did not forget the fact that Borjomi is situated not far from the Ararat Mountain which is known for the remains of Noah’s Ark found there.

9.2 More Giants in Russia

Skeletal Remains of “Old Giants” Reportedly Found in Russia

Modern researchers and proponents of the idea that a lost race of “giants” once existed on Earth have often looked to old newspaper reports for evidence of discoveries that involve human bones of exceptional size. Specifically, nineteenth century dailies were once rife with such reports, which are often dismissed offhandedly by skeptical researchers as being hoaxes.

It may be, in fact, that occasionally there are still such discoveries, though the latest among them leaves much to the imagination. A Spanish-language report featured recently by RT has described the discovery of ancient human skeletons in Russia in a Bronze-age burial site containing four bodies, each purportedly eight-feet in length.

The report, posted on October 14, 2014, describes that similar bodies were supposedly found, possibly of even larger stature, in the same location:

Russian archaeologists found in the Krasnodar region (northern Caucasus) the skeletal remains of old “giants,” said an employee of the Archaeological Society in the region, Vasili Matáyev, quoted by the Interfax .

As Matáyev stated, the findings are more than 4,000 years old. During the excavation of an ancient burial mound belonging to the Bronze Age were discovered the skeletal remains of about four people, two men and two women.

As explained by historian, men were about two meters tall and women over 1.7 meters. Matáyev noted previously in this place were found the bones of human beings even larger.

There are issues with this announcement; for instance, only this Spanish-language version of the report seems to exist, at present, as pointed out by fellow MU blogger Red Pill Junkie, who noted this morning, “I don’t understand why I can’t find any reference to this in English, not even on the English version of RT!”

The report, if anything, does resemble a number of the previous similar reports from decades past, lending to the idea that this may have been a fabricated story. The key here, however, is not to dismiss it on such grounds (i.e. speculation alone), but to seek corroborative information, as can be done with previous reports in conjunction with Smithsonian records.

I've addressed this in the past, and outlined here the way newspaper reports, for which details can be corroborated with actual accession card data on file with the Smithsonian Institute, does prove that some of the newspaper items aren't mere hoaxes. It does not prove, necessarily, that the remains in question were anomalous, or necessarily even of what could justifiably be called "gigantic" in stature.

This is a point, I should note, that some critics of the "giant skeleton" claims continue to miss. I have read at least one skeptical blog about past observations I've made on this subject, which interpreted these corroborations with Smithsonian data as my personal attempts to "downgrade giant skeleton stories" so they'll seem more plausible, while offering evidence of height measurements which, despite being connected with a scientific organization, still don't lend merit to the "giant" claims. To focus on the question over validity of the Smithsonian's measurements is missing the point entirely. Again, the fact that some articles can be corroborated with the institute's own data shows that skeptics who have dismissed all nineteenth and early twentieth-century newspaper reports is bad logic, as well as a fundamental lack of research on their part.

There is also no need to have to "downgrade" anything here, especially when the only verifiable reports of what people have called "giants" in the past tend to involve human remains that are generally under eight feet in length. Perhaps one day we will also find verifiable data about humans that were

even larger, which somehow existed in the past (I say “somehow” because of the tremendous strains that would be imposed on one’s body from carrying so much weight). It would be highly unlikely, yes, but to be of this general range of size (eight feet, give or take) is not impossible, as our record of abnormal height among individuals even within the last century has shown.

Hence, apparently there are some “Skeptics” who really only think they must be skeptical of other people’s skepticism which is doing nothing to advance our scientific knowledge. I would argue that hubris of this sort is actually worthy of study, to an extent, as it helps one understand the ideological framework we’re dealing with in terms of attempting to discern, at the end of the day, whether there is indeed any merit to the discussions about supposed giant skeletons.

It is interesting, looking back again at all the hubbub that supposed “giant skeleton” discoveries once caused, particularly in North America, that we don’t seem to come across more modern discoveries of skeletal remains, specifically which involve groupings of the remains of several individuals who appeared to be above average height. What would be the cause of this? Is there indeed a cover up of the data, or does it bring us back to the previous argument that there was really no substance to the old reports anyway, despite corroboration with organizations like the Smithsonian?

Nineteenth century newspaper accounts of “giants”, or even similar news stories from the last week or so, won’t do it by themselves… and yet, we can already see that the search for corroborative information is often the component that isn’t undertaken in the quest for knowledge with regard to the fabled “giants” of yesteryear. If there is any mystery to be solved here, therein may lie the keys to understanding it.

10.0 Giants in China

Chang Woo Gow

The Chinese giant Chang Woo Gow showed himself in England in 1865/1866 at the old Egyptian Hall in Piccadilly. A courtly gentleman and able scholar, he was invited to visit the Prince and Princess of Wales. He stood eight feet two inches. He was not the tallest in his family, however, for one sister measured eight feet four inches. On his British tour, the nineteen-year-old Chang was accompanied by his bride, King-Foo ("The Fair Lily") and by a three-foot dwarf named Chung, who always stood at his side during the giant's public appearances.

Chinese Colossus

Purchaas, in his Pilgrimes, 1625, says that while he was in China he saw a man who "was cloathed with a tyger's skin, the haye outward, his armes, head, and legges bare, with a rude pole in his hand; well-shaped, seeming ten palmes or spans long, his hayre hanging on his shoulders."

Chinese Giants, Other

The Chinese, in whose land archaeologists have found some of the earliest skeletal remains of giants, insist they once had among them some men as much as fifteen feet tall. We could dismiss this as just another tall tale, except that Melchior Nunnez, in his letters from India, vouches for the fact that China grew some giants to that tremendous size. He "speaks of porters who guarded the gates of Peking who were of that immense height; and in a letter dated in 1555, he avers that the emperor of that country entertained and fed five hundred of such men for archers of his guard." They were still there to be seen seventy years later, for George Hakewill, in his Apologie, 1627, issues a similar report.

11.0 Giants In Today’s World

Even in today’s world there are stories of giants being found and encounters by modern man.

The Giant of Kandahar is one such story:

11.1 The Giant of Kandahar

Perhaps the most infamous encounter of the modern age is the story of the Giant of Kandahar. According to reports, in 2002 a U.S. Army squad went missing in the desert of Afghanistan, and a Special Ops Task Force was sent to locate them. After traveling along remote mountainous terrain, the task force came upon a large cave entrance, strewn with broken military equipment. Before the soldiers could enter the cave, they were attacked by the cave's single inhabitant - the Giant of Kandahar. Per eyewitness testimony, the giant stood 12-to-15 feet tall, sported red hair and a red beard, and had six fingers on each hand. He also carried an enormous spear that he used to impale one of the task force members before the rest of the team opened fire. The giant was allegedly so large and strong that it took 30 solid seconds of the task force shooting him in the face to finally bring him down. Following the mayhem, the giant's body was removed by helicopter to an undisclosed U.S. base.

This surreal encounter came to light in 2016, 14 years after the incident, when author and filmmaker L.A. Marzulli interviewed an unidentified member of the Special Ops force on his YouTube series "Watchers." According to his witness, known only as "The Shooter," their clash with the Giant of Kandahar is classified, the task force cannot discuss details, and the U.S. government has no plans to ever reveal that it occurred. Despite the forced secrecy, the story of the Giant of Kandahar managed to surface and to raise many questions, not only about the possibility of giants, but about how their existence may be being covered up.

11.2 Bigfoot or Gigantopithecus

There are thousands of sightings in the U.S. and other countries of Bigfoot or Yeti. A giant primitive animal or human which stands eight to nine feet tall.

It might even be the supposedly extinct ape Gigantopithecus which was up to 10 feet or three meters high and up to 595 lbs (270 Kilograms)

Could these animals be evolutionary devolved descendants of earlier Giants? They are very difficult to find. What if they have naturally evolved skills to hide themselves from searchers?

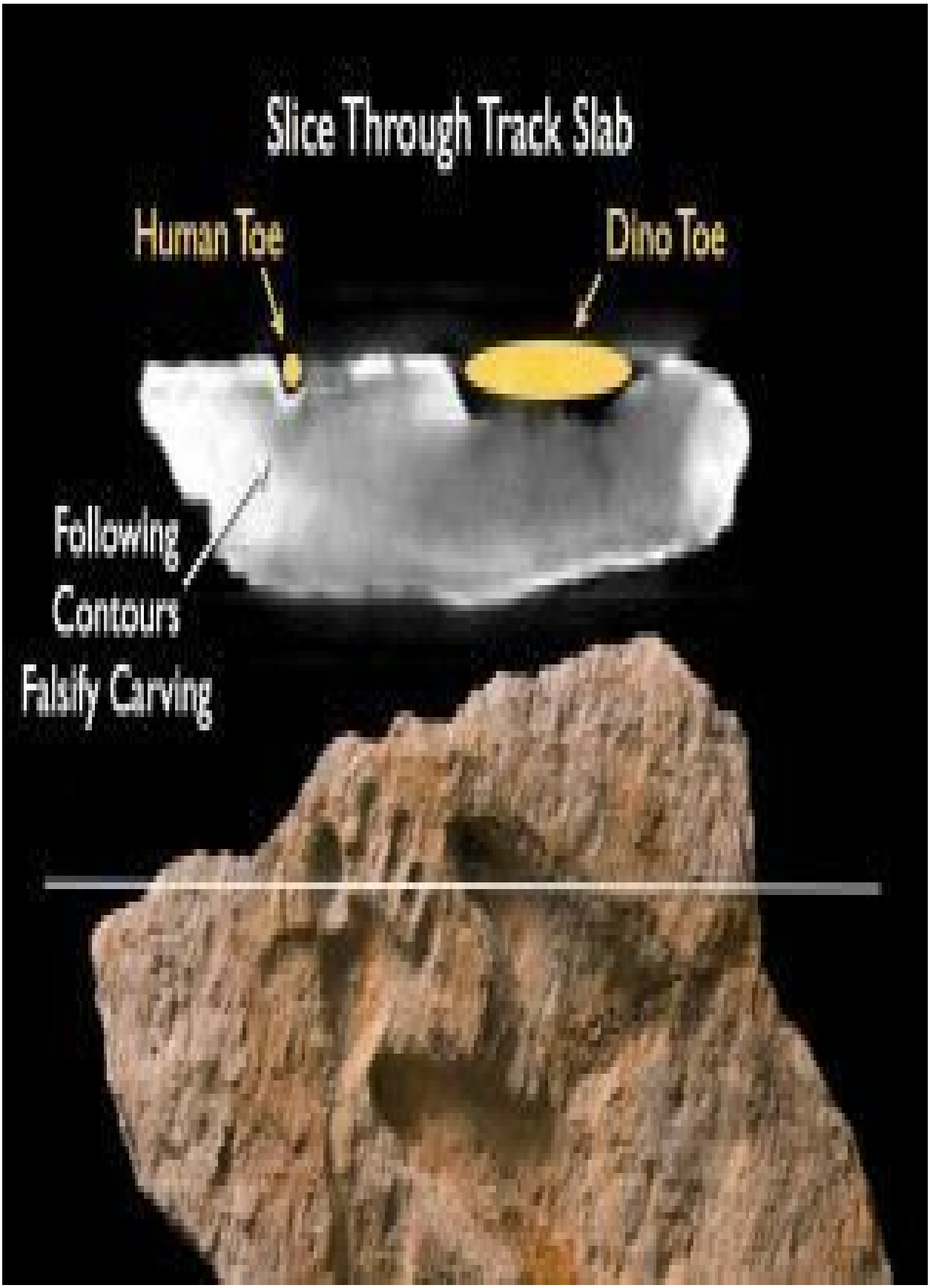
Since there is lots of evidence that Giants have existed on Earth for many millions of years it is plausible that some of them have devolved into more primitive beings even though they may still maintain psychic abilities to hide themselves from every day humanity.

12.0 Human & Dino Footprints-100 Million Years Old

Alvis Delk Print
In the Sir George Series
Photo David Lees, Creative Evidence Museum

Over the years a large number of fossilized human tracks have been reported at various locations around the world. Some of these shed light on the coexistence of men and dinosaurs.

The Paluxy River basin in Glen Rose Texas is the location of Dinosaur Valley State Park. Many dinosaur tracks have been found along the river and a large number have been excavated to preserve them from erosion. But there have also been human tracks found in this same rock layer. To the right is the Willet print, which was excavated from a limestone ledge near Dinosaur Valley State Park. Below to the left is the Feminine Print, a “human track inside a dinosaur track,” that was found in the Paluxy River area of Glen Rose, Texas. In the center is the Delk Print, which shows a human footprint intruded by a tridactyl dinosaur print. The Delk Track has been authenticated by spiral CT scan, which can verify that there is greater compression density below the tracks then elsewhere in the rock. The right picture shows what are called “following contours” revealed by the CT scan. These would not be there if the track was carved. These Paluxy “man-tracks alongside dinosaur-tracks” have been the source of considerable controversy over the years.


Slice Through Track Slab
Human Toe
Dino Toe
Following
Contours
Falsify Carving

Originally the Paluxy ichnofossils (or trace fossils) were considered by creationists to be powerful evidence that men and dinosaurs coexisted. In the 1980s John Morris wrote the popular book Tracking Those Incredible Dinosaurs (and the People Who Knew Them) and the film “Footprints in Stone” was produced by Stan Taylor.

Over time, the exposed prints became quite eroded and evolutionists argued that they were merely elongated dinosaur footprints that had experienced infilling. Some creationists are now inclined to agree that the famous Taylor Trail was made by a dinosaur, though some point to the mixture of human and dinosaur characteristics as evidence that the tracks are a composite, the human track superimposed upon the existing dinosaur footprints. (See Robert Helfinstine and Jerry Roth’s 1994 book Texas Tracks and Artifacts.)

The lack of clarity regarding these original Paluxy “man-tracks” finds prompted leading creationists to cease using the Paluxy footprints as evidence for men living with dinosaurs. But then additional tracks, like the Feminine Print and the Delk Track, came to light, providing much clearer evidence. It is instructive to consider that these Paluxy human footprints are much more distinct than Mary Leakey’s famous Laetoli Track in Tanzania (left), which is universally accepted as hominid. The limestone beds of the Paluxy River containing the supposed human and dinosaur footprints are thought by evolutionists to be 120 million years old. Milne and Schafersman admit, “Such an occurrence, if verified, would seriously disrupt conventional interpretations of biological and geological history and would support the doctrines of creationism and catastrophism.” (Milne, and Schafersman, “Dinosaur Tracks, Erosion Marks and Midnight Chisel Work (But No Human Footprints) in the Cretaceous Limestone of the Paluxy River Bed, Texas,” Journal of Geological Education, Vol. 31, 1983, pp. 111-123.)

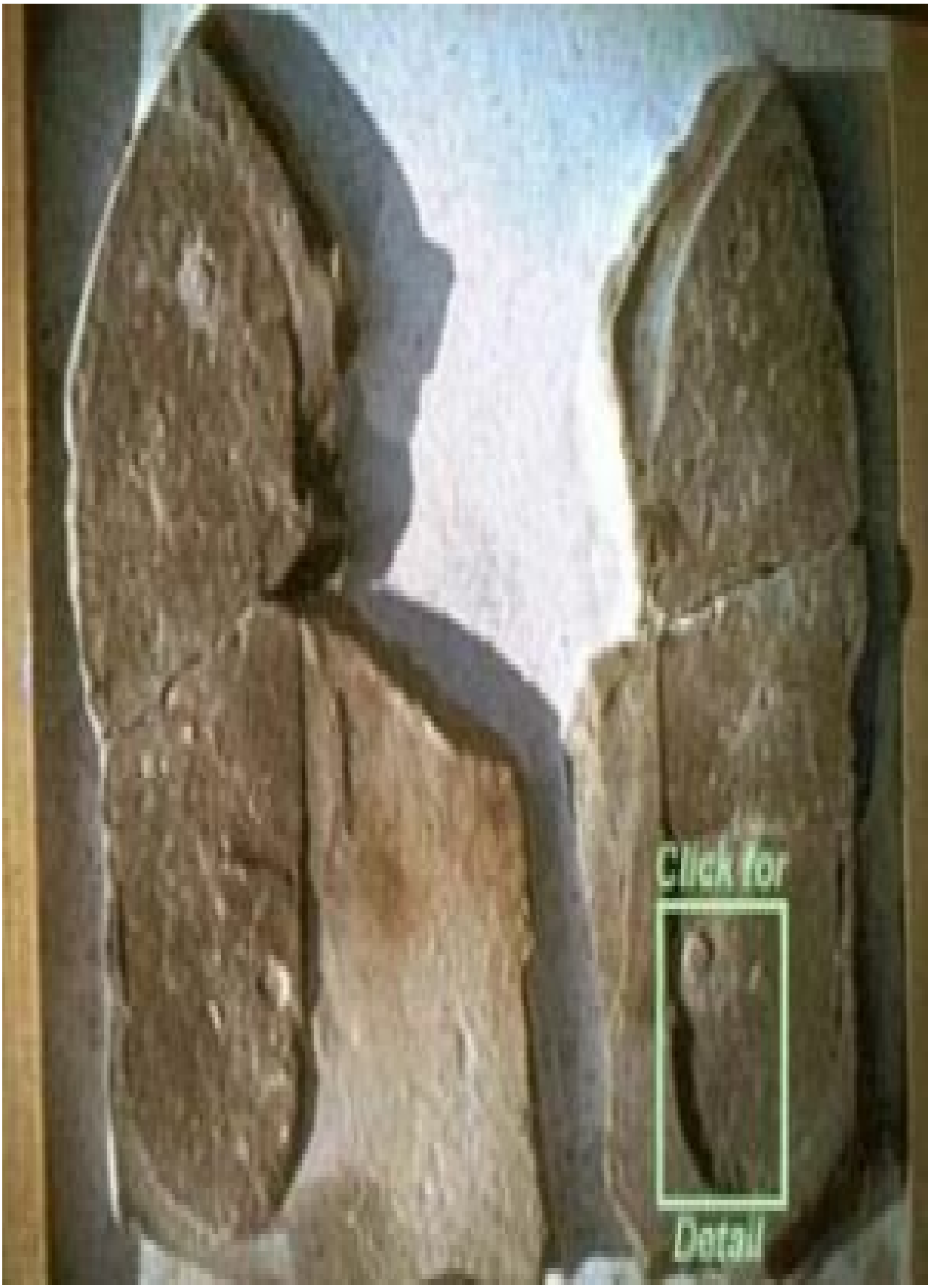
Incidentally, the Laetoli prints are also problematic for evolutionists because they appear fully modern and yet the rock layer is dated to 3.5-3.7 million years ago, too old for modern Homo sapiens in the current paradigm of human evolution.

To the right is pictured the Zapata track, found in Permian limestone in New Mexico. The Permian is thought by evolutionary geologists to be over 250 million years old. Yet there is a clear fossil human footprint. It is a very shallow track, almost invisible unless wet with strong side lighting. This accounts for the dramatic hour glass shape with dots in front, similar to what you see when you walk with a wet foot on a tile floor.

Geologist Don Patton attempted to cut this print out of the rock, but wore out four carborundum blades trying to make one cut! Patton reports to have personally seen a photograph of four, virtually identical tracks in an obvious right left pattern taken about one quarter mile from the Zapata track. The rock and the tracks look virtually identical. Some critics claim the Zapata print is "too perfect." But the mud push-up on the sides and the fact that the matrix proved extremely hard to cut out (lab tests indicated it was limestone with 30% silica) would make a carving quite unlikely.

In 1987, not far from the Zapata track site, paleontologist Jerry MacDonald discovered a variety of beautifully preserved fossil footprints in Permian strata. The Robledo Mountain site contains thousands of footprints and invertebrate trails that represent dozens of different kinds of animals. Because of the quality of preservation and sheer multitude of different kinds of footprints, this tracksite has been called one of the most important Early Permian sites ever discovered. Some that have visited the site remark that it contains what appears to be a barefoot human print. "The fossil tracks that MacDonald has collected include a number of what paleontologists like to call 'problematica.' On one trackway, for example, a three-toed creature apparently took a few steps, then disappeared–as though it took off and flew. 'We don't know of any three-toed animals in the Permian,' MacDonald pointed out. 'And there aren't supposed to be any birds.' He's got several tracks where creatures appear to be walking on their hind legs, others that look almost simian. On one pair of siltstone tablets, I notice some unusually large, deep and scary-looking footprints, each with five arched toe marks, like nails. I comment that they look just like bear tracks. 'Yeah,' MacDonald says reluctantly, 'they sure do.' Mammals evolved long after the Permian period, scientists agree, yet these tracks are clearly Permian." ("Petrified Footprints: A Puzzling Parade of Permian Beasts," The Smithsonian, Vol. 23,

July 1992, p.70.)


Click for
Detail

To the left is the “Meister Print,” found in Utah within a block of shale. It was first publicized in the CRS Quarterly as the footprint containing a trilobite fossil. Bottom left is a fossilized shoe sole found petrified in Triassic rock. This print specimen is so clear that the threads are visible to the naked eye! Also published in this journal is the 1995 study of quasihuman ichnofossils (supposed human tracks) found with tracks of dinosaurs in strata near Tuba City, Arizona. Photomicrographic analysis indicates that the human-like impressions were created by pressure which created relatively smooth surfaces, unlike the rougher surfaces of impressions formed inside concretions and unlike surrounding surfaces. Comparison of the quasihuman ichnofossils with modern tracks in wet mud shows them to be closely comparable, supporting their theory that the fossil imprints were made by human feet. (Auldaney, Rosnau, Back, and Davis, CRS Quarterly, vol. 34, pp. 133-146.)

In 1983 Professor Amanniyazov, Director of Turkmenia’s Institute of Geology, reported what appeared to be human footprints in Mesozoic strata. “This spring, an expedition from the Institute of Geology of the Turkmen SSR Academy of Sciences led by found over 1,500 tracks left by dinosaurs in the mountains in the south-east of the Republic. Impressions resembling in shape a human footprint were discovered next to the tracks of the prehistoric animals.” (Rubstsov, “Tracking Dinosaurs,” Moscow News, No. 24, p. 10, 1983.)

Dr. Amanniqazov was shocked beyond belief to find a human footprint mingled with dinosaurs. He discusses one of the footprints and says: “if we speak of the human footprint, it was made by a human or a human-like animal. Incredibly, this footprint is on the same plateau where there are dinosaur tracks. We can say the age of this footprint is not 5 or 10, but at least 150 million years old. It is 26cm long, that is Russian size 43 EEE [9.5 American], and we consider that whoever left the footprint was taller than we are…this would create a revolution in the science of man.” (Amanniyazov, Kurban, Science in the USSR T 986, “Old Friends Dinosaurs,” p. 103-107.) There is also this fascinating quote from the Russian journalist, Alexander Bushev who investigated these trackways: “But the most mysterious fact is that among the footprints of dinosaurs, footprints of bare human feet were

found…We know that humans appeared much later than dinosaurs – that there was an extraterrestrial who walked in his swimming suit along the sea side." (Bushnev, Alexander, Komsomolskya Pravda, January 31, 1995, p. 61ff.)

Perhaps the most intriguing such fossil footprint report was that made by the head of department at Berea College in Kentucky of a human-like track left in sandstone of the Upper Carboniferous Period. Numerous scientists have investigated these tracks and concluded that they are genuine (even going so far as to count the sand grains under magnification to ensure that it was compressed at the bottom rather than carved). In Scientific American, geologist Albert G. Ingalls writes, “If man, or even his ape ancestors, or even that ape ancestor’s early mammalian ancestor, existed as far back as the Carboniferous Period in any shape, then the whole science of geology is so completely wrong that all the geologists will resign their jobs and take up truck driving. Hence, for the present at least, science rejects the attractive explanation that man made these mysterious prints in the mud of the Carboniferous with his feet.” Ingalls suggested that they were made by some unidentified amphibian. But a human-sized Carboniferous amphibian is just about as problematic for evolutionary timetables as humans in that era!

However, in an attempt to dismiss these tracks, the Scientific American article did not include the real photos in their article, instead showing some pretty obvious fakes (probably Indian carvings) and not the actual prints, which they had access to. Why would they not show the real tracks? Because this evidence is highly problematic to their worldview, the theory of evolution. As evolutionary atheist Richard Dawkins observed, authenticated evidence of humans in the Carboniferous would “blow the theory of evolution out of the water.” (Dawkins, Free Inquiry, vol. 21, no. 4, 2001.)

13.0 Ancient Giant Footprints-200 Million Years Old

Another series of anomalies are ancient human footprints which have been found which are 200 million years old. Even more bizarre is that these are the footprints of giants.

This is obviously impossible. Isn’t it?

Stories and tales about gigantic beings inhabiting the Earth occur in almost all ancient cultures and civilizations. From the Indo-Europeans, to the Greeks, to the Christian Bible, tales of giants have been passed down from generation to generation and these stories still exist in modern day. There has never been any concrete evidence to prove the existence of giants that is unless you believe the giant footprints that have been found across the globe.

Multiple giant footprints have been discovered and are thought to be millions if not billions of years old. To the locals where these footprints can be found they are known as “the footprints of god.” Could the history books and what we know of evolution be wrong?

The Pingyan Giant Footprint

In August 2016, a giant human-shaped footprint was discovered by a group of photographers in Pingyan village in Guizhou, the southwestern province of China. By the following month numerous websites has published similar stories that contributed to the believability of the account of the giant footprint. The footprint was said to be 57 cm long, 20 cm wide, and 3 cm deep. Found fossilized in rock, the footprint was dated back to the prehistoric era. Considering that the average foot size of a man is 18 cm, and the average for a woman is 16.5 cm, this discovery would be monumental and leave historians and scientists alike questioning what we know of human history and evolution.

Close up of the alleged giant's footprint.

(Sina News Agency)

The original article regarding the footprint gives a barebones description of the discovery and lists its sources merely as "agencies." However, according to Snopes.com a search was done of the local newspapers near Guizhou and no article was written about the giant footprint in August 2016. Therefore, no reputable source has published any work on the topic, neither in the media or the scientific community. However, many conspiracy websites have gotten hold of the original article and link it to other alleged giant footprints.

The footprints are reportedly 57cm (22.5inches) long and 20cm (8 inches wide) Next to the full print is what looks like a partial print (Sina news agency).

Leaving Giant Footprints

These websites claim that an archaeologist named Michael Tellinger dated one of these giant footprints to be around 200 million years old. Tellinger supposedly found another giant footprint in Africa in 2012 and he was convinced that it was one of the best pieces of evidence proving that giants once roamed the earth. While Tellinger claims to be an archaeologist, many have denounced him as a conspiracy theorist.

Michael Tellinger with the massive footprint in the rock in Africa (Youtube screenshot)

A third footprint was discovered in Bolivia but CNN reported that the print was from a large carnivorous dinosaur rather than an ancient giant. Prior to that, another massive footprint was found in New Mexico by Jerry MacDonald in 1987 which measuring 100 cm in length and was said to be 290 million years old. This print was recorded as the largest footprint made by a meat-eating dinosaur. However, this print has been problematic for paleontologists since there is no explanation as to how it got there or what left it. This again left room for the conspiracy websites to theorize, and took this information to further prove the existence of ancient giants.

Not Rock-Solid Proof

The claims made by these conspiracy theorists hold no weight when it comes to any sort of academic research. The giant footprint of Pingyan is said to have been fossilized in solid granite, a material that does not lend itself to capturing any type of print. Also, the rock is most likely closer to 3.1 billion years old, as opposed to 200 million. While the discovery of these other footprints has led to more and more questions, more research is being done on the topic.

Could these footprints have come from ancient giant humans, possibly even our ancestors? There is no certainty yet. However, the research that has already been done points to that answer being unlikely.

14.0 Giants Are of Alien Origins

In my book “Strange Objects Which Should Not Exist” I identified many objects like metal bells, bowls, gold chains, and hammers which came from rock strata such as coal seams of 100 to 200 million years old or more. The only things which would last from a civilization that ancient would be metallic hard objects which ended up in rock strata-as these have.

There are also footprints in rock from those eras. There are many examples of these Giant prints in stone so I believe they are real. Many of these Giant footprints must have been from humanoid Giants-even if they were a different species than modern man. This leads me to think that there was at least one—and maybe more—Giant civilizations on Earth in very ancient eras when according to evolution there shouldn’t have even been any advanced land animals.

The obvious conclusion is that these beings came from elsewhere than Earth. With Giants also involved in much later pre-history when humanity existed they must have interacted with humans and probably had a lot to do with the creation of modern man.

14.1 Finding the Nephilim in Myth

Giants Among Men

Central to Ancient Astronaut Theory and author Zecharia Sitchin's narrative, is a group of mythic beings known as the Anunnaki, whom he claimed crossed their own DNA with that of Homo erectus in order to create mankind —for the purpose of using humans as slaves to mine gold and other minerals. Today these Anunnaki are often portrayed as the equivalent of the Old Testament creator God.

But what does the cuneiform corpus actually say about the Anunnaki and other mythic beings? How does the version of these beings and their activities presented in Ancient Astronaut media compare with how they were truly represented in the ancient world?

Babylonian representation of the national god Marduk, who was envisioned as a prominent member of the Anunnaki

Mount Hermon is located at the southern end of the Anti-Lebanon mountain range, straddling the borders of Syria and Lebanon. Hermon's highest peak reaches 9,232 feet (2814 meters).

Gilgamesh was renowned in the ancient world for obtaining knowledge from the pre-flood (or "antediluvian") world, as stated by the Ugarit Epic of Gilgamesh (lines 5-9):

"He explored everywhere the seats of power, he knew the totality of wisdom about all things. He who traveled the distant road to Utter-napisti, who crossed the ocean, the wide sea, as far as the sunrise: he brought back tidings from the antediluvian age."

These passages bring us full circle with Lipinski's interpretation of the Old Babylonian version of the Gilgamesh epic, where the ancient king journeyed to Mount Hermon—abode of the Anunnaki.

14.1.1 Gilgamesh, the Giant

The concept of ancient knowledge from the pre-flood world is actually inherent in many Eastern traditions. For example, there is a similar story in the apocryphal Book of Jubilees about Kainam, a son of the Biblical

Arphaxad:

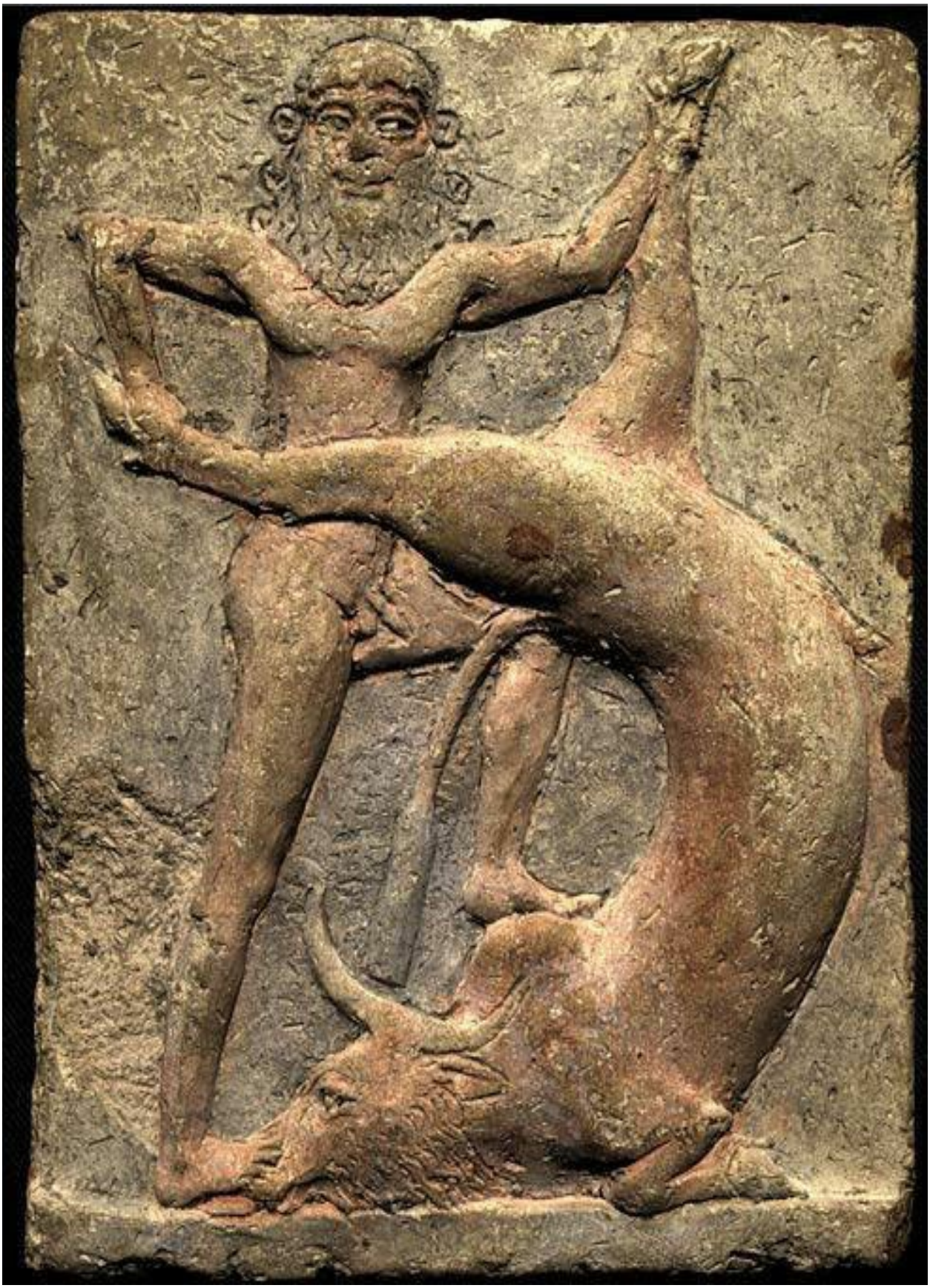
“And the son grew, and his father taught him writing, and he went to seek for himself a place where he might seize for himself a city. And he found a writing which former generations had carved on the rock, and he read what was thereon, and he transcribed it and sinned owing to it; for it contained the teaching of the Watchers in accordance with which they used to observe the omens of the sun and moon and stars in all the signs of heaven. And he wrote it down and said nothing regarding it; for he was afraid to speak to Noah about it lest he should be angry with him on account of it.” (Jubilees 8:1-5)

Interestingly, there are several ancient sources, which suggest that Gilgamesh himself was a half-god or semi-divine being of gigantic stature.

According to the Sumerian Kings List, Gilgamesh was the 5th king of Uruk, who reigned sometime between 2800 B.C. and 2600 B.C. While there are traditions considering the father of Gilgamesh to be king Lugalbanda, the Sumerian Kings List states that his true father was a “lillu-spirit, a high priest of Kulaba”, and he is described in the epic as “two-thirds god”.

Gilgamesh Statue with a Lion

Gilgamesh is believed to have attained victory over the kings of Kish, centralizing Uruk's power, and tradition has him expanding the city of Uruk, including its temple precinct and walls. In several fragments of a twelfth-century-BC copy of the Gilgamesh Epic discovered at ancient Ugarit, Gilgamesh is described as "Surpassing all (other) kings (!), renowned for bodily stature" (line 16) and again as "Gilgames, renowned for bodily stature, hero born in Uruk, butting wild bull!" (lines 18-19). Lines 34-36 of the Ugarit Gilgamesh offer specific details on Gilgamesh's size: "Eleven cubits was his height, four cubits the width of his chest. A triple cubit was his foot and a reed-length his legs". According to these measurements, Gilgamesh would have stood between 16 and 18 feet tall (4.8 to 5.4 meters tall). In connection to Gilgamesh being a giant, the fragmentary Book of Giants from the Dead Sea Scrolls names several Nephilim giants as Ohya, Mahway, Hahya, and Gilgamesh.



Gilgamesh, the king-hero from the city of Uruk, battling the 'bull of heavens'

14.1.2 Giants Reigning on Mount Hermon

Returning to the subject of Mount Hermon, Gilgamesh is not the only ancient giant directly associated with this prominent locale. Several Old Testament books (The Book of Numbers , Deuteronomy, and The Book of Joshua) record the battle of Moses and the Israelites against Og, an Amorite king of Bashan. In Deuteronomy 3:11 (KJV), Og is described as “of the remnant of giants”, and his bed (or sarcophagus) is measured as nine cubits long and four cubits wide, meaning that Og himself may have been 12 or 13 feet in height (approx. four meters tall).

In Joshua 4:5 (KJV), it is revealed that Og “reigned in mount Hermon, and in Seclah, and in all Bashan”, a region which would include the slopes of Mount Hermon and the Golan Heights.

12.1.3 Entities of the Underworld

Still another factor connecting the Anunnaki with the story of the Watchers and their offspring is their status as underworld beings. In Mesopotamian cycles, the Anunnaki are frequently depicted as “fates” or judges of the dead who occupy the subterranean realm or function as “spirits of the earth”. In tablets discovered at Nippur from around 2000 B.C., the Anunnaki are “the seven judges”, underworld entities that accompany Ereshkigal, queen of the subterranean realm. When Ishtar descends and is brought before the assembly, they fasten their “eyes of death” upon her, causing her to perish.

An early nineteenth-century drawing of a statuette of Hecate, with whom Ereshkigal was syncretize

14.1.4 Cast Down into Hell

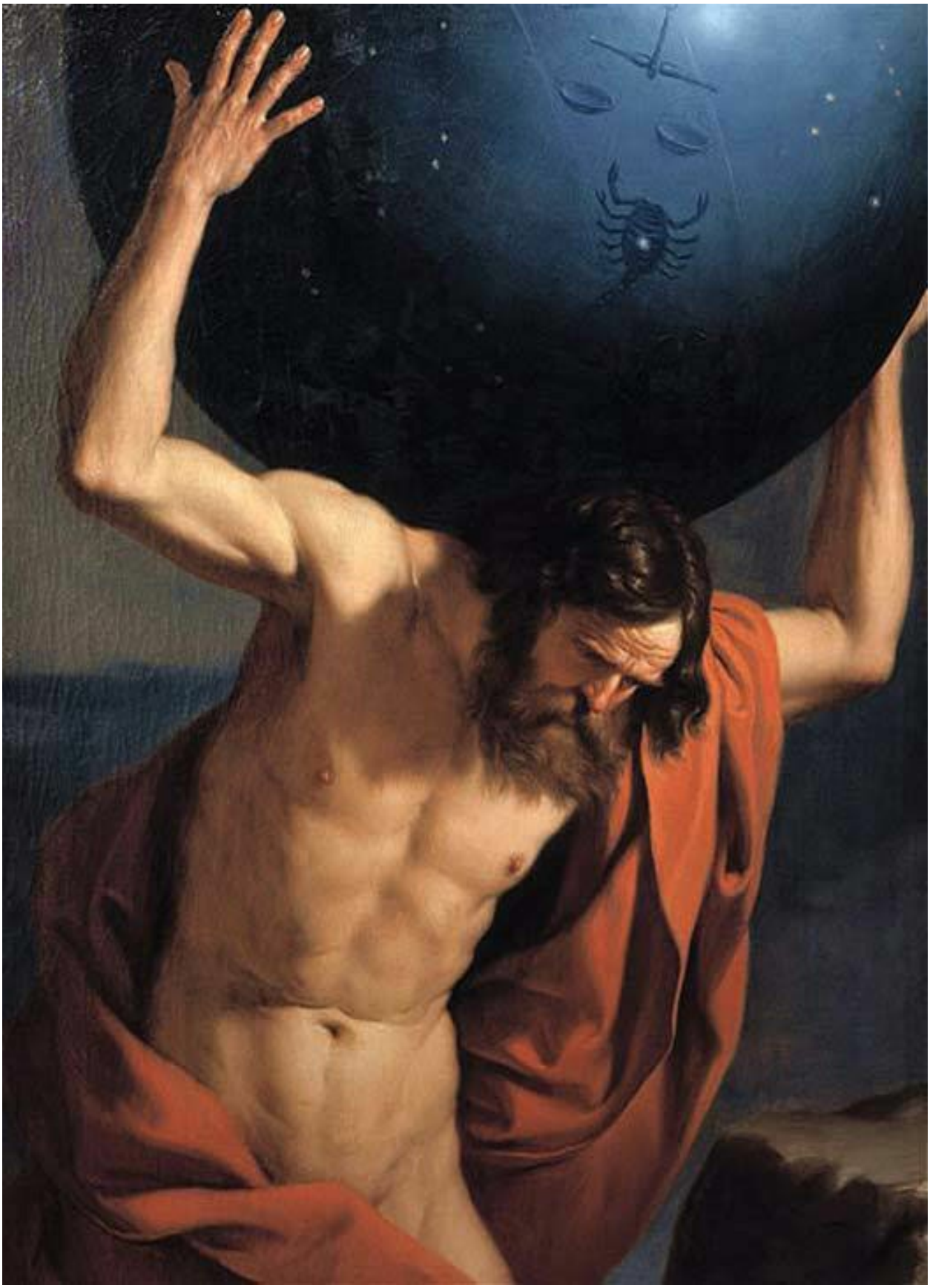
The mountain abode of the Canaanite god, El is also frequently associated with secret or hidden natural springs and underground rivers. Lipinski associates these connotations with the sources of the Jordan River, one of which is the spring of Banias, originating at the foot of Mount Hermon. He furthermore elaborates that the mountain was considered in ancient times to cover “one of the outlets of the Deep or Ocean from which came the waters of the Flood…an eruption of the subterranean ocean on which the earth was believed to rest.”

In 1 Enoch, God commands the archangel Michael to “Go, bind Semjaza and his associates who have united themselves with women…bind them fast for seventy generations in valleys of the earth…”(1 Enoch 10:11-12), while Raphael is commanded, “Bind Azazel hand and foot, and cast him into the darkness: make an opening in the desert, which is in Dudael, and cast him therein.”(1 Enoch 10:4)

Ancient Hittite relief carving from Yazılıkaya, a sanctuary at Hattusa, depicting twelve gods of the underworld, whom the Hittites identified as the Mesopotamian Anunnaki

There are also references to the fate of the Watchers in New Testament books, including Second Peter, which states, "…God spared not the angels that sinned, but cast them down to hell, and delivered them into chains of darkness…" (2nd Peter, 2:4, KJV). The word translated as "hell" in this verse is actually the Greek Tartarus, referencing the deepest underworld of Greek mythology—the prison of the Titans.

Not only were the Titans giants, but like the Anunnaki, they were the offspring of an earth goddess (Gaia) and a sky deity (Uranus). Some scholars consider it likely that the Greek mythos was largely based on the older Eastern Mythologies. The same concept is repeated again in the Book of Jude, verse 6, which mentions, "the angels which kept not their first estate, but left their own habitation, he hath reserved in everlasting chains under darkness".



One of the giant Titans, Atlas, who was punished to bear the heavens on his shoulders for all time

14.1.5 The True Identity of the Anunnaki

It is widely known that the archetypal myth cycles of the Mesopotamian and Near Eastern traditions share a common origin, and that the subjects of these cycles also appear in the Biblical, extra-Biblical, and even Quranic texts. The purpose of this article is to identify the specific mythic concept behind the Anunnaki in the ancient world.

Contrary to much of the popular literature and other media of today, the evidence recorded by the academic research of scholars and a comparative study of the actual cuneiform and other ancient texts indicates that the true identity of the Anunnaki is to be found in the Eastern tradition of a group of half-gods, spawned by cross-breeding between divine beings and mortal females at Mount Hermon in the Anti-Lebanon mountain range.

These beings are often associated with knowledge from the world before a great deluge and were later assigned roles in the underworld. This would suggest that rather than making the Anunnaki the equivalent of the “Elohim” who created man in the Book of Genesis; they should more properly be compared to the Nephilim and the fallen angels described in Genesis Chapter 6, 1 Enoch, and other extra-biblical texts.

14.2 The Sons Of Noah

In stage two of YHWH's genetic war against the giants, from Adam to Noah, "the seed of the woman" — homo sapiens — remained relatively pure for a time. However, after several generations had passed, it became increasingly compromised to the point where pure homo sapiens nearly became extinct. Homo artificialis with its superior size and technological sophistication, quickly gained an upper hand in the genetic "war between the seeds", with dire consequences for all mankind — and even Earth itself.

Though the evidence for fallen angels interacting with God's Creation before the creation of Adam is still largely speculative from the theological perspective, the evidence for fallen angels tampering with man and his environment after the creation of Adam is fairly substantial.

Numerous theologians have pondered over the enigmatic passage in Genesis 6, where a highly unusual and rather chilling event took place:

Giants I bullet GENESIS 6:1-4:

1 When men began to increase in number on the earth and daughters were born to them,

2 the sons of God saw that the daughters of men were beautiful, and they married any of them they chose.

3 Then the LORD said, "My Spirit will not contend with man forever, for he is mortal; his days will be a hundred and twenty years."

The Nephilim were on the earth in those days — and also afterward — when the sons of God went to the daughters of men and had children by them. They were the heroes of old, men of renown.

Whereas some source-critical scholars tend to dismiss Genesis 6 as "a fragment or motif taken from an ancient Near Eastern myth," some even going as far as describing it as a "cracked, erratic boulder" that does not belong in what they perceive as an otherwise homogeneous storyline, others see it as an important stage in the underlying theme of the Old Testament, and perhaps of the entire Bible — that of the war between YHWH and the rebels, described in Genesis 6 as "the sons of God".

Azazel leading the rebel angels to the newly-formed Earth. Variously called "sons of God", "fallen angels", demons and devils, these beings appear to be a splinter faction from the heavenly host that, in the most ancient times, came to Earth to found kingdoms apart from the authority of YHWH.

14.2.1 The Sons of God

The identity of the "sons of God", mentioned in Genesis 6 as the progenitors of the giants, has been a subject of a significant amount of speculation. Scholars point out that the word "God" in the Old Testament is usually the Hebrew elohim, literally, "gods" in the plural.

This has caused no small consternation among scholars who want to reconcile the aggressively monotheistic Yahwistic religion with the frequent usage in the Bible of a divine name that indicates that God is actually a plurality of deities. As Cooke explains, "Any serious investigation of conceptions of God in the Old Testament must deal with recurrent references which suggest a pluralistic conception of deity. Beings other than Yahweh are referred to variously as "sons" or as an "assembly", "council", etc. What do these references mean? Do they refer to divine or to human entities? How are they related to the God of Israel?"

The arguments regarding the identity of these mysterious "sons of God" generally breaks down into three basic interpretations:

14.2.2 THE DESCENDANTS OF SETH

The 'sons of God' are the Sethites (cf. 5:1-3), while the 'daughters of men' are from the Cainite line. In favor of this view is the division of the human race into two lines of descent in the previous chapters (4:17-5:32), but against it are the arguments that since 'man' (ha adam) is used in verse 1 of mankind generally, it is unlikely to mean only one section of humanity in verse 2 and

that 'sons of God' does not appear as a collective term for the Sethites, either in these chapters or elsewhere.

14.2.3 HEAVENLY BEINGS

The 'sons of God' are heavenly beings, who mate with earthly women. In favour of this interpretation is the regular use of the term 'sons of God' for the heavenly court that surrounds Yahweh (e.g., Ps. 29:1, 89:7; Job 1:6). There is a prima facie case for supposing both the nephilim and gibborim of verse 4) are to be regarded as the offspring of such unions, though it has been argued that the structure of verse 4 deliberately affirms the existence of the Nephilim before the unions of verse 2). We may leave aside, however, the problem of origin of the Nephilim, and note that the majority of scholarly opinion supports the identification of the 'sons of God' as heavenly beings.

14.2.4 TOTALITARIAN DESPOTS

The 'sons of God' are dynastic rulers who, as oriental despots, established royal harems by force or practiced indiscriminate rape. This view has the merit of taking seriously the phrase 'they took for themselves wives from all whom they chose'.... Nevertheless, the identification of the 'sons of God' simply as human rulers has the weakness that it is rarely if ever attested in the ancient Near East as a term for kings in general.

Though the other theories have their merits, the clear answer is that the sons of God were (and are) heavenly beings. Theologians are generally in agreement that YHWH is presented in the Bible as the chief God of a pantheon of lesser deities, generically termed "the sons of God".

Though most of these divine beings, typically referred to as "angels" in the Bible, remained loyal to YHWH, some opted to rebel against Him and His divine directives. Though it is not clear as to exactly how many of this heavenly host rebelled against YHWH, some speculate, based upon Revelation 12:3-4, that as many as one-third of the angels — described symbolically as "stars" in the text — followed Semjaza, Azazel and a group of other powerful angels into rebellion against YHWH: "Then another sign appeared in heaven: an enormous red dragon with seven heads and ten horns and seven crowns on his heads. His tail swept a third of the stars out of the sky and flung them to the earth." These "fallen stars" are generally considered by theologians to be fallen angels — the same fallen angels who tempted Adam and Eve in the Garden, and have continued to have a malificent effect on mankind ever since.

The "intermarriage" between these fallen angels and the giants continued on unabated thoughout the antediluvian period. Without having given any thought to the consequences such actions might have on YHWH's well-ordered Creation, the fallen angels continued to visit and genetically modify their horrid creations, making improvements in their physical and mental capabilities as well as giving them knowledge and gifts of technology that they could use in their quest to rule the world.

These "gifts" included such skills as the ability to develop tools and weapons, read the signs and seasons in the stars, distill medicines from plants, and even use cosmetics to enhance beauty. However, instead of improving the lot of mankind, the fallen angels' worthless gifts of technology actually had the effect of making things worse. As it is described in the Book of Enoch,

And Azazel taught men to make swords, and knives, and shields, and breastplates, and made known to them the metals of the earth and the art of

working them, and bracelets, and ornaments, and the use of antimony, and the beautifying of the eyelids, and all kinds of costly stones, and all coloring tinctures. And there arose much godlessness, and they committed fornication, and they were led astray, and became corrupt in all their ways. Semjaza taught enchantments, and root-cuttings, Armaros the resolving of enchantments, Baraqijal taught astrology, Kokabel the constellations, Ezeqeel the knowledge of the clouds, Araqiel the signs of the earth, Shamsiel the signs of the sun, and Sariel the course of the moon. And as men perished, they cried, and their cry went up to heaven.... (1 Enoch 8:1-4)

The effect of giving mankind technology and methods of manipulating matter, what we now know as "the sciences", merely allowed the wicked giants of old greater ability to further disrupt the shalom of YHWH's formerly well-ordered cosmos. Moreover, the inherent danger of the intermarriage between the human and the divine is that it would result in the creation of a "master race" of super beings with a practically limitless lifespan and superior capabilities that could be used to conquer not only Earth, but possibly even heaven itself. As van Gemeren explains,

The perverted nature of man's thoughts (6:5) may be inferred from (6:3). Being under God's judgment since the Fall, man made an attempt to circumvent God's plan by being enticed to the Satanic scheme of intermarriage with demonic beings with the hope of ultimate prolongation of life. The resultant super-race, produced by the intermarriage of 'the sons of God' and the daughters of men, is in God's judgment still basar ('characterized by flesh', verse 3). Hence it is also observed that the super-race of the nephilim-gibborim was characterized as belonging to the Earth. To crush the attempt of introducing man into the realms of the divine, God sovereignly and justly judged man to death in the Flood.

In the Greek myths, Zeus and other children of the Titans made war on their Titan forebears, who had been ruling unjustly in a battle known as the

Titanomachy. Though Zeus and co. overthrew the titans, the titaness Gaia gave birth to the giants in order to take revenge. The giants made war on Zeus and the heavenly gods in a battle known as the gigantomachy, in which the giants were utterly defeated. The Nephilim giants of the Bible may have attempted to overthrow heaven as well.

It is here in Genesis 6 that the giants are first given a name: the nephilim. From the Hebrew root n f l, "to fall", "to come down", or "to be thrown down" depending on the tense of the verb, the word "Nephilim" means, literally, the ones who came down — in this case, to Earth.

As Birney explains, "The word "nephilim" occurs only here and in Numbers 13:33. In Numbers it is used of the Anakim, who were of great stature. The LXX translates "giants" [gigantes], and other old Greek versions translate "assailants" or "violent men". Various ideas have been tied to the root NPL, to fall, e.g., to fall from heaven (fallen angels)."

The Nephilim were the gigantic offspring that resulted from the union of the fallen angels and "the daughters of men", that grew to be of a tremendous stature and possessed of a titanic arrogance and will-to-power that rivaled that of their Satanic fathers. As Stephen Quayle explains in his seminal work, Genesis 6 Giants,

The Nephilim that were produced by the angel/mankind marriage were much different from either of their parents. This, too, went against God's plan for the Earth in which each animal and human being was to reproduce "after its own kind". [Genesis 1:24] This is perhaps the best demonstration that the parents of these creatures were not simply descendants of Cain and Seth. Had they been, they would have produced human offspring, rather than the Nephilim. The Nephilim were more than simply large beings or giants in the way giants are normally thought of today. When the Greek Septuagint was created, the Hebrew word Nephilim was translated into Greek as gegenes. This is the same word used in Greek mythology for the "Titans", creatures created through the interbreeding of the Greek gods and human beings. The English words "genes" and "genetics" are built around the same root word as gegenes; genea meaning "breed" or "kind". Thus, the choice of this word again suggests a genetic component to the creation of these giants.

Though Quayle appears to promote the idea that the Nephilim were actually formed by combining the DNA of the fallen angels and human women, since angels are spirit and thus do not have DNA, we hold to the thesis that the Nephilim were genetically manufactured beings created from the genetic material of various pre-existing animal species. Thus, to fit them into our scientific paradigm, we should officially term the Nephilim as a subclass of homo artificialis: homo artificialis nephili.

Thus, the fallen angels did not personally interbreed with the daughters of

men, but used their godlike intellect to delve into the secrets of YHWH's Creation and manipulate it to their own purposes. And the key to creating or recreating man, as we have (re)discovered in the twentieth century, is the human genome — DNA. Quayle points out that the Greek antecedent of the word "giants" is the word gegenes, from which was derived the Greek word gigantes (Genesis 6:4, LXX), from which we in turn derive the English word "giant". Moreover, gegenes, besides being the root of the word "giant", is also the root of the words "genes", "genetics", "geneology", and so forth. Thus, the concept of genetic manipulation was "spliced in" to the ancient conception of giants. Quayle's extensive research on the subject also has unearthed some frightening scientific statistics:

While modern ethics has prevented scientists from pursuing eugenics (the creation of more perfect "supermen" by modifying human genetic components), it is completely possible that modifications in human genetic components might create a very different being from human DNA. A hint of what might result from such a modification was seen in April 1997, when scientists at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore revealed that they had discovered a gene in mice which they called growth/differentiation factor-8 (GDF-8).

When mice cells were altered genetically to delete this gene, the creatures that were conceived from these altered eggs grew enormous muscles, becoming "super mice" for all practical purposes. The scientists wrote in the science journal Nature, "We disrupted the GDF-8 gene by gene targeting in mice. [Mice lacking the gene] are significantly larger than wild-type animals and show a large and widespread increase in skeletal muscle mass. Individual muscles of mutant animals weigh two to three times more than those of wild-type animals." Now notice that this again goes well beyond what would be seen if the animals were simply given a growth hormone. These animals, with the GDF-8 gene, were not only stronger, they were two to three times larger. In other words, the super mice were stronger and considerably larger than their natural brothers and sisters having an unaltered genetic makeup. Imagine a human being so altered, who is stronger and two or three times

larger than an average person, and you'll see the modern equivalent of the ancient giants, the "mighty men" of the biblical accounts.

Quayle also points out that the giants did not suffer from a hormonal imbalance, commonly known today as "gigantism", as those who suffer from gigantism usually suffer from a number of debilitative diseases that make movement for them difficult and painful. This is quite different from the powerful, proportionally built, athletically superb warriors portrayed in the Bible and other ancient texts. So, according to Quayle, there is definitive proof that genetic manipulation can in fact result in the development of a gigantic version of a particular species — in this case, mice. But can the same thing be done with humans? We may know soon.

The rabbinic literature also confirms that the Nephilim were indeed a giant, wicked species of early mankind that had existed before the Flood, and also afterward, during the time of Moses.

Newman explains,

Regarding the "Nephilim", the rabbis apparently used Num 13:33, where the term is associated with the Anakim at the time of the Exodus. With this hint and the aid of Deut. 2:10-11, 20-21, they obtained five other names for the Nephilim by which to describe them using etymological word-play. Two of these are rather supernatural sounding: "Gibborim: ... the marrow of each one's thigh bone was eighteen cubits long"; "Anakim: ... their necks reached the globe of the sun." The term "Nephilim" is understood as teaching that "they hurled (haphilu) the world down, themselves fell (nephelu) from the world, and filled the world with abortions (nephilim) through their immorality.

15.0 Summary

We can summarize that historical giants have common traits which include:

Two Rows of Teeth

Six Fingers on each hand

Six Toes on each foot

Many have Reddish Hair

Some Giants are also recorded to have been cannibals. There are quite a few cannibal stories about Giants too.

Many historical leaders were also giants like King Og, Maximus Thrax of the Roman Empire, and Charlemagne.

Giants also seem to have existed since the early history of Earth. This is an incredible conclusion, but the findings of giant human footprints in stone which is hundreds of millions of old can't just be disregarded. These fossils are so old that animals were very minor back then or didn't even exist yet on the Earth.

The descriptions of the Nephilim provide some reasons as to why Giants were on the Earth. That they were in charge of humans who were created to serve the Giants and to mine precious minerals and metals. So the Giants had to come from somewhere else.

Giants also seem to be associated with Megalithic Ruins. In my earlier books on Ancient and Prehistoric civilizations Giants were said to have been involved in the construction of many of those sites. Their skeletons were also often found nearby the those ancient ruins. We will never know for sure, but some of these sites are extremely old and many undated. They may have been built before home-sapiens existed.

Who else but ancient Giants could have been involved in their construction?

Martin K. Ettington

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